EVENING EDITION

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REICH UNITS OCCUPY TICHOREZK IN SWEEPING SOUTHWARD PUSH; 108 SOVIET WARPLANES DOWNED

Important Rail Junction Taken in Caucasus War Campaign

R.A.F. LOSSES HEAVY

Domei

BERLIN, August 6.—The railway junction of Tichorezk, 130 kilometers south of Rostov, was taken yesterday and the railway line northwest of the town reached on a wide front, the High Command announced today, regarding the fighting in the Caucasus area.

Mechanized infantry divisions are advancing farther south, the communique said.

The announcement also revealed that over the Soviet-German front 108 enemy planes were shot down yesterday. Six German planes are missing.

German fighting planes in high and low level attacks supported German tank formations in widening bridgeheads across the Kuban River, the High Command said.

"South of Voroshilovsk, German mechanized formations crossed the Kuban River and cut the important railway connection between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea," the communique said.

"In the great Don bend, 25 enemy tanks were destroyed during heavy defense fighting."

The High Command reported that heavy fighting continues in the Rshev area, west of Moscow. North of Rshev the Soviets lost 28 tanks during unsuccessful attacks.

Five British bombers were shot down by German night fighters when the enemy carried out militarily ineffective attacks on the Westfalian industrial district last night.

R.A.F. Losses Mount

Domei

ROME, August 6.—Eleven British planes were brought down yesterday over the Egyptian front and the Mediterranean area, the High Command announced today.

Italian and German air formations downed six British planes in aerial combats over the Egyptian front, while one British plane crashed to the ground when the enemy penetrated the Tobruk-Marsa Matruh area, the communique said.

"In the course of an air attack on Malta, one pursuit formation escorting bombers, destroyed two Spitfires," the High Command said. "Another British aircraft was downed by German chasers in aerial combat."

The High Command said that British planes attempted to attack an Axis convoy in the middle Mediterranean and that one of the attacking aircraft was hit by the anti-aircraft fire of escorting vessels and crashed into the sea.

Heavy Resistance Likely

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, August 6.—German forces occupied Tichorezk, an important point on the Stalingrad-Krasnodal Railway yesterday, it was announced by the German High Command.

Information reaching here further stated that German units which are advancing toward the eastern sector of the Azov Sea are now fighting with a strong Soviet army in the neighborhood of Krasnodal.

As Krasnodal is the starting point of the Stalingrad-Krasnodal Railway line, and also an important economic center with the Mykop oil field in the hinterland, it is believed the Soviet forces will make desperate efforts to defend it, taking advantage of its strong fortifications, and consequently a fierce battle is bound to develop between the German and Soviet forces.

Advance Continued

Asahi Service

BERLIN, August 6.—German forces that occupied Voroshilovsk have continued their steady advance and have succeeded in breaking through the great railway line connecting the Black Sea with the Caspian Sea, the German High Command announced today.

In the campaign fought south of Tsimlynskaya, Rumanian forces are still continuing their offensive in the neighborhood of the Sal River.

Also German forces, repeating fierce attacks against the Soviet defenders in the Don River curve region in the course of the battle destroyed 25 Soviet tanks.

Forced to Retreat

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, August 5.—Soviet forces under the command of Mar-

(Continued on Page 2)

Border Fortifications Bolstered by Turkey; Neutrality Is Stressed

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 5.—The Turkish Government has strengthened the defenses of the Turkish-Iranian frontier as well as the Caucasus border in order to prevent the penetration into Turkish territory of Soviet troops. The Turkish Government simultaneously set mines along the coast of the Bosphorus Straits. The steps were taken by the Turkish Government to safeguard Turkey's neutral stand against the spread of the German-Soviet war into West Asia. Meanwhile, Sukru Saracoglu, Turkish Premier and Foreign Minister, today in the Parliament reaffirmed Turkish non-involvement in the European war stressing the maintence of strict neutrality.

HENGYANG AIR RAIDS DESTROY 23 PLANES

Japanese Attackers Add to Mounting Enemy War Toll By Bagging Nine More

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CHINA, August 6.—Yesterday's bag of nine enemy planes downed at Hengyang brings the total destroyed at Hengyang since the first attacks on the city to 23 as 13 were shot down in the raids of July 30 and 31 and one other destroyed on the ground in an attack on the 27th.

The American planes shot down in yesterday's raid, it is said, were part of the reinforcements sent hurriedly from Kweilin, Kwangsi Province and Lingling, southern Hunan Province after the disastrous Japanese raids at the end of last month.

Plans Again Frustrated

Domei

NANKING, August 6.—The Press Section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China announced at 2:30 p.m. today that a large formation of crack Japanese army air units raided the Hengyang air field, Chungking's advance air post in south central Hunan Province, on August 5, and brought down nine American planes in a fierce aerial duel.

The American air units, the communique revealed, recently arrived in China as a reinforcement.

During the air raids, which again frustrated the enemy's strategic plans, the announcement added, one Japanese plane was lost.

Enemy Confusion Seen

Domei

CHEKIANG FRONT, August 6.—The Japanese Forces which started operations at the beginning of May from the southern banks of the Chientang River, in remarkably speedy drives, have reduced key enemy points in the Third War Zone, in rapid succession. As a result, Kinhwa and Chuchow were occupied and on June 15, Kuangsin, where Lieutenant-General Ku Chu-tung, Commander-inChief of the Third War Zone Army, had his temporary rseidence, fell into the hands of the Imperial Forces.

The Japanese Forces since their entry into Kuangsin have been engaged in a mop-up campaign of the neighborhood, with the object of establishing peace and order within Kuangsin and vicinity as early as possible. It is during these campaigns that many traces of enemy confusion just before they deserted the place are being revealed.

About 10 kilometers southwest of Kuangsin there is the Kuangsin Arsenal occupying about 1,000 tsubo area of land. Protected by rocky surroundings, this arsenal long had been a store house for a huge amount of ammunition for use in many war sectors. The same arsenal, when found by the Imperial Forces, had been greatly damaged apparently by the enemy in fear of being utilized by the Japanese. However, numbers of war trophies came into Japanese hands at this arsenal which comprised five pieces of artillery, 34 heavy machine-guns, and others.

Atop Mt. Huangkin, seven kilometers east of Kuangsin, there stands an enemy's broadcasting station. Though the building is rather a small one, it was used by the enemy to broadcast their false news to cheer up officers and men and also the native inhabitants in the neighborhood.

General Ku's residence was discovered at a point nine kilometers south of Kuangsin. Surrounded by a European-style garden, the houses within the premise were found well furnished, leaving traces of the occupants's great pertubation when they withdrew from the residence.

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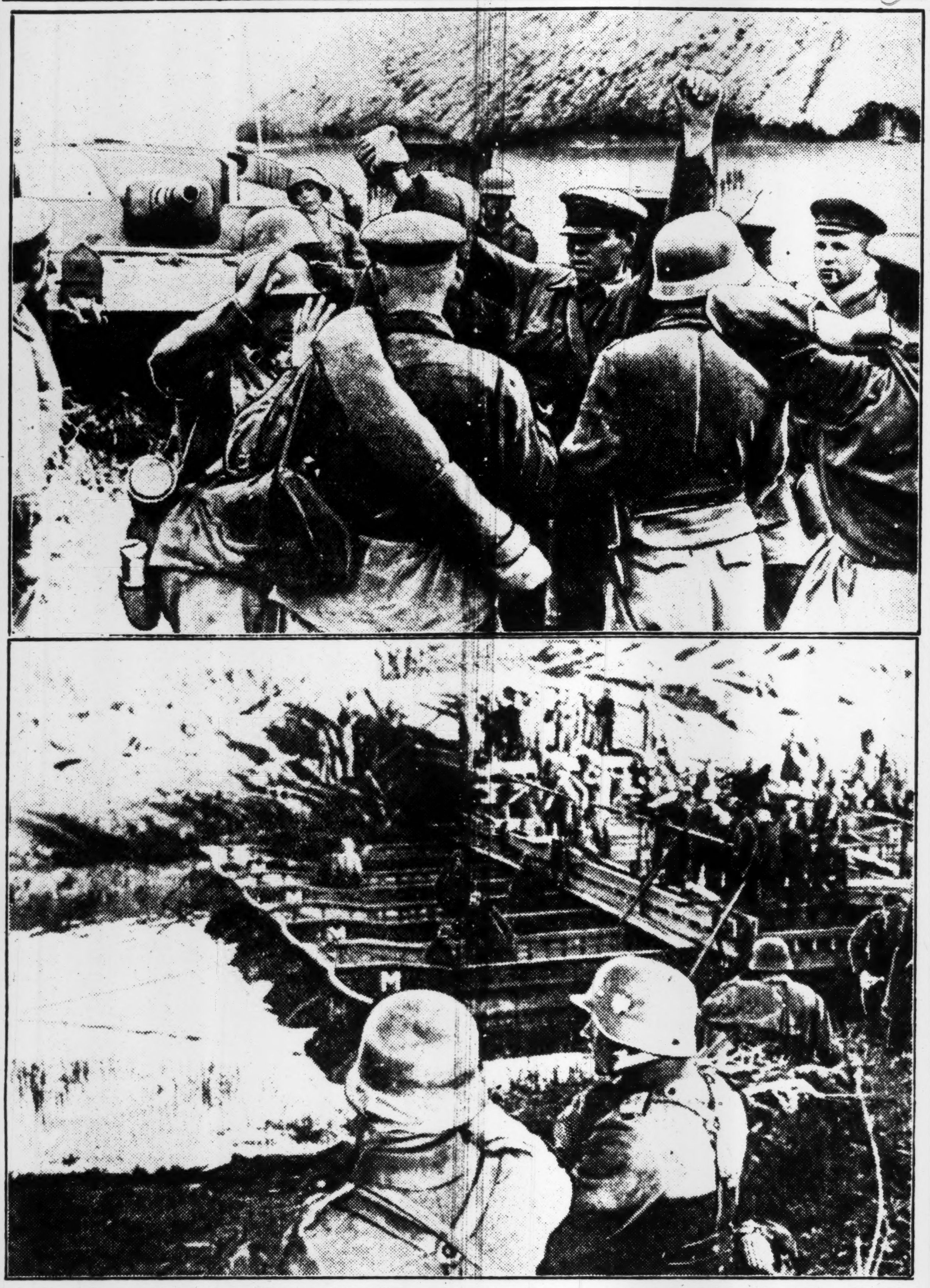
War Flashes From European Front



Top: Surprised by the swiftness of the German advance, Soviet troopers surrender to members of the victorious Reichwehr. Lower: Aiming at the quick occupation of the rich Caucasus area, all barriers are surmounted by Chancellor Hitler's men with speed and precision. Shown are members of the Reich vanguard crossing a small creek by means of a pontoon bridge.

TAN HAGA DESCRIBES TWO FACETS OF WAR

Germans in High Spirits Over Continued Victories, Says Returned Professor

Berliners are now enjoying a brighter wartime life, while in the Soviet Union, the aspects of a defeated nation were keenly noted, stated Professor Tan Haga of the Third Higher School in Kyoto, who returned recently from Berlin via Siberia, reports the Asahi this morning.

Professor Haga, who went to Germany last year, lectured on the Japanese language and culture at the Berlin University up to the time of his departure for home.

His interview with the Asahi correspondent in Manchuli follows:

"In Berlin and other cities and towns in Germany, the exterior of the houses at night presents a gloomy aspect due to the enforcement of light control, but inside the houses electric lights blaze with dazzling brightness as there is no restriction placed upon the consumption of candle power inside the houses. All theaters are filled to capacity and it is necessary to book in advance. At movie theaters, the pictures shown are mostly war newsreels.

German Women Active

"German women are playing an active part in the German-occupied regions. In Paris, they work side by side with French women. German girls are very conservative with their make-up and are neatly dressed without exception. Girl students are mobilized in factories during the summer vacation, and even housewives without children are working in factories, post offices and other places. Families with children are given preference in the distribution of such foodstuffs as butter, cheese, bread, eggs and vegetables. Bachelors and old maids are the hardest hit for a 40 per cent tax has been imposed upon their income.

"The interest Germans have for Japan is remarkable. Almost every Sunday edition of the newspapers are filled with articles introducing Japanese culture. Recently when a Japanese film entitled "The Burning

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Homebound Enemy Envoys Stalled As U.S. Refuses Safety Guarantee

Asahi Service

BANGKOK, August 6.—The diplomat exchange ship, Baraya, which left Bangkok August 4 for Saigon, carrying on board British Minister Sir Josiah Crosby, as well as Dutch, Belgian and Norwegian diplomats stationed here, was obliged to anchor off an island, southeast of the mouth of the Menamu River, because the United States authorities suddenly notified the Thai Government that the safety of the ship could not be guaranteed.

The objection of the United States to the sailing of the exchange ship cannot be understood, but until the United States guarantees the safety of the ship, the ship will be unable to proceed on her voyage.

TRIPARTITE BORDER BODY WILL FORMALLY DISBAND

Japanese, Thai, F.I.C. Committee to End Existence Today At Bangkok Ceremony

Domei

BANGKOK, August 6.—The tripartite border demarcation committee composed of Thai, French Indo-Chinese and Japanese delegates, which paved the way for the conclusion at Saigon on July 11, of a new Thai-F.I.C. border agreement, formally is slated to disband here Friday with the termination of all its duties.

The ceremony marking the dissolution of the committee will be held at 9 a.m. Friday at the Chulalongkorn University, in the presence of more than 200 notables, including Teiji Tsubokami, Japanese Ambassador to Bangkok, and Luang Vichitr Vadhakarn, Thai Foreign Minister.

Completing a survey of the new Thai-F. I. C. frontier, the border demarcation committee arrived at Bangkok on July 28, to make final readjustment of remaining matters.

Census Taken in Peking

PEKING.—According to estimates made by the Peking Police Bureau the population of Peking is at present 1,724,731, of which 1,052,148 are male and 672,583 female.

GERMAN RESIDENTS AIDED BY ARMY OFFICE IN MEDAN

Block Sum of 20,000 Yen Extended to Provide for Immediate Needs

Domei

MEDAN, NORTHERN SUMATRA, August 6.—In addition to various accommodations accorded thus far to about 100 German residents here, the Japanese Military Administration Office here has extended a block sum of Y20,000 to provide for their immediate needs, it was learned today.

Simultaneously, the authorities of the Military Administration decided to furnish them with a monthly sum of approximately Y7,000 as living expenses at the rate of Y75 each for those more than twelve years of age, Y40 each for those from three to eleven years of age, and Y20 each for infants.

The allotment for August already has been given together with the block sum of Y20,000, it was further learned.

Mass Wedding Conducted

SHANGHAI—Twenty-seven Chinese couples were married in a mass wedding ceremony officiated at Ciro's ballroom recently in the second ceremony of the kind held in Shanghai since the start of the East Asia hostilities.

COMPROMISE HOPES VIEWED IMPOSSIBLE AS INDIANS OPPOSED

Final Issue Already Seen, Reports Yomiuri Correspondent At Bangkok—Nation Aroused

FRONTAL CLASH LIKELY

Present Trouble More Deep-Rooted Than Ever Before in History of Movement

The final issue of the Anglo-Indian question is already a known fact without the resolution of the All-India Committee of the Indian National Congress which meets at Bombay today, is the indication these few days in reports emanating from India, according to the Yomiuri correspondent in Bangkok who was rung up Thursday noon by the Tokyo office of the paper.

There will be no compromise between the British Government and the Indian national leaders this time, the correspondent asserted, adding that the entire Indian nation is now in opposition to the British rule in the country as never before witnessed in the history of the Indian independence movements.

Tokyo: What is the general internal situation in India as far as you can learn from reports available at your place?

Bangkok: All Indians at home seem to know this is the best chance for their independence ever presented to them. Though not loudly spoken, congratulations on the arrival of the chance are being exchanged among all of the 350,000,000 population in that country, it is reported. An incident in Bombay a few days ago, in which a British military train was made a target of stone-throwing by an Indian mob, may be taken as an expression of the Indian sentiment in other places.

Tokyo: What is your view of the session of the All-India National Congress Committee scheduled to be held tomorrow?

Clash Seen Unavoidable

Bangkok: The session will, nine cases out of ten, end in a frontal clash between the assembly and the British authorities. The resolutions reached at the session will not, of course, be accepted by Britain. The result will be the start of a civil disobedience movement all over India on August 15. The day will remain a disgrace in British annals forever, I am sure.

Tokyo: Isn't there no prospect of the British-Indian round-table conference being resumed?

Bangkok: Not a bit as judged from present indications. As long as Britian persists on her giving India its independent status after the current war, there will be no Anglo-Indian compromise. All Indians cannot forget the deceptive British promise given to India at the time of the last European War.

Tokyo: Have you no apprehension as to the possible weakening of some national leaders' decision under the British pressure and appeasement measures?

Bangkok: No, as far as I can know. The fact that the present Anglo-Indian trouble is more deep-rooted and far reaching than in 1921 and 1930, respectively, is indicated in various ways. First, the attitude of the Indian National Congress has now been changed from a petition into a demand. Second, Mahatma Gandhi, the greatest national leader, is more firm in his resolution to acquire the Indian independence than on any other previous occasion. On the other hand, the international situation today is best suited for the movement, which, together with the fact that the zeal of the general Indian public for the independence is running higher than ever before, indicates to the unprecedentedly strong nature of the current trouble."

Violence Forbidden

Tokyo: What will be the actual methods used in the anti-British movement as planned by the Indian national leaders?

Bangkok: They will include the general strike at the British military factories in India, the boycott of British goods and Indians will greet Britishers met on the street with words. "You are not needed here. Leave for your home country right away." The movement will not resort to violence, as it is strictly prohibited by Mahatma Gandhi, the leader. We strongly suspect, however, that the movement will go beyond the regulated line.

Tokyo: Will the British authorities suppress the move with the use of arms?

Bangkok: Yes, they will, when they find there is no other effective way. General Sir Archbald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, is noted for his inclination toward the most relentless treatment of Indians.

Tokyo: What attitude will be taken by the United States and the Chungking regime toward the troubled situation in India?

Bangkok: It is true that the two

(Continued on Page 2)

ALL INDIA URGED TO BE READY BY LEADERS AS TROUBLE NEAR; CRIPPS ISSUES GRAVE WARNING

Must Be Prepared to Offer Immediate Aid to Cause

PRIVY SEAL ADAMANT

Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, leaders of the Indian Congress Party, Wednesday urged all Indians to stand ready to offer their services at a moment's notice, in speeches delivered to 100 representatives of the Congress Party, following a meeting of the Congress Working Committee, the Nichi Nichi reported today from Canton, states Domei.

Cripps Warns India

Domei

LISBON, August 6.—Declaring that neither Britain nor the Indian Government will tolerate threats from the people of India, Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal, warned the Indian people to reconsider their attitude toward Britain in a statement appearing in the London Times today.

Referring to the statement issued last week by Lieutenant-Colonel Leopold S. Amery, British Secretary of State for India, Sir Stafford declared that "it is plain that His Majesty's Government stand firmly by the broad intentions of their offer in their draft declaration," and that "they reiterate their resolve to give fullest opportunity for attainment by India of complete self-government."

It is, therefore, beyond doubt that self-government for India is assured as soon as hostilities are over and it becomes possible to replan the life of India upon a new basis, he said.

Azad Will Explain

Domei

LISBON, August 6.—Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, president of the Congress Party will write to Chiang Kai-shek, President Roosevelt and other leaders of the anti-Axis powers to clarify the misunderstanding caused by the Indian Government's alleged exposure of Mahatma Mohandas K. Gandhi's program and to ask for support of the demands of the Congress Party, dispatches reaching here from Bombay said today.

India Crisis Mounting

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 6.—Mahatma Gandhi is reported to have indignantly stated yesterday that the British authorities are trying to arouse distrust against him by seizing documents of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress Party with a view to disrupting the Indian independence movement, according to dispatches from Bombay.

On the other hand, reflecting the opinion of the British Government, the B.B.C. broadcast intercepted here yesterday said that although the Indian National Congress Party is demanding an immediate transfer of political power to the Indians, the British Government has no such intentions whatever, and in the event of the British Government being compelled to take necessary steps to cope with the Indian situation, the Allies will no doubt fully support the British Government.

It also stated that the question of the transfer of political power to India was made fully clear during Sir Stafford Cripps' recent stay in India. The B.B.C. broadcast further claimed that the proposal made by the Indian National Congress Party is strongly opposed by minority parties and that the transfer of political power should be discussed after the war.

In these circumstances, observers here are of the opinion that a frontal clash between Britain and India is now unavoidable.

Muslim League to Meet

The Muslim League is expected to hold a conference in Bombay, beginning on August 14, after termination of the All-India committee meeting of the Congress Party, the Nichi Nichi reported today, states Domei.

Meanwhile, it is understood that the Mahasabha Party will invite to a rally Indian civil officials, staff members of banks and financiers in Bombay to consider who the Mahasabha Party shall support in view of the seriousness of the present situation.

Won't Give Up Fight

Asahi Service

ZURICH, August 5.—The attitude of the Indian National Congress toward the American and British opposition to the Wardha resolution was clarified by Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Congress, after the conclusion of the session of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress held at Bombay.

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Martial Spirit Stressed

Mayor Ayao Kishimoto

TOKYO'S NEW MAYOR GIVES STIRRING TALK

Promises Better Administration—Wants Martial Spirit to Be Guiding Policy

General Ayao Kishimoto, Mayor of Tokyo, at 6:50 p.m. on Thursday, delivered his first radio speech entitled "The Tokyo Municipal Administration and the Martial Spirit" in which he promised the citizens of Tokyo that he would exert himself to brighten the city's administration and to stabilize the lives of the citizens.

The new mayor also appealed to the officials by saying that the guiding principle of municipal administration should be in line with the soldierly spirit.

General Kishimoto's speech was, in gist, as follows:

"As I am a soldier, I am naturally an amateur in politics and municipal administration. Therefore, I will listen to the suggestions and wishes of the citizens and deal with the city's administration accordingly.

"Inasmuch as women constitute half of the 7,000,000 citizens of Tokyo, I am anxious to be enlightened as to their wishes and requests.

"Since I assumed the post of the Mayor of Tokyo three days ago, I have received many appeals and words of encouragement, many of which asked me to strive to brighten the municipal administration.

"I am convinced that politics is a public organ and, therefore, must naturally be fair and open. If there should be any unfair phase in the current municipal administration, I will eradicate it to organize a fair and just administration.

Air Defense Important

"As for the fundamental principles of the administration of Tokyo, they should first of all be aimed at the successful execution of the present war. Most important, however, is the defense of the city against air raids.

"Yesterday, I was received in audience by His Imperial Highness Prince Higashi Kuni, Commander-in-Chief of the National Defense, who instructed me in detail as regards anti-air raid defense. I was awed by His Imperial Highness' eagerness in this problem. All the citizens of Tokyo are requested, especially at this juncture, to do their utmost for the civilian anti-air raid defense.

"There is a saying, 'A full belly counsels well.' In order to emerge victorious from the current war, which will be prolonged, the economic life of the citizens must be solid. As for the problems concerning foodstuffs, I expect to smoothen their distribution by means of thorough investigations with the full cooperation of the officials and the citizens.

"I should like to suggest that the 'martial spirit' be the nucleus of the guiding policy of municipal administration.

The reason why the Imperial Forces are so strong is due to the fact that military discipline is strict. Japanese soldiers obediently follow the orders of their commanders, to the exclusion of their own opinions. I am convinced that this martial spirit is essential for the successful execution of municipal administration, and hereby ask the officials to understand my appeal and cooperate with me."

More Towns Ban Old Fapi

The National Government of China, in a proclamation, issued on Thursday extended the prohibition relating to the circulation of old fapi notes to Tsingpu, Kashan, Sungkiang, Wuhsien and Wukiang, which are located in the model peace zones southeast of Taihu Lake, the Asahi reported today from Nanking, states Domei. The ruling will become effective August 15.

JAPAN IS RESOLVED TO RESTORE WORLD

Cannot Be Purified Until Baneful Anglo-U.S. Influence Purged, Says Mitsuru Toyama

Declaring that the world cannot be purified as long as piratical Britain and fraudulant United States are permitted to stalk abroad hand in hand, Mitsuru Toyama, president of the now defunct Black Dragon Society and veteran nationalist, declared in his article appearing in Yomiuri-Hochi, last Sunday, that for this reason Japan is resolved to relentlessly scourge the world of their influence, reports Domei.

Mr. Toyama said, Britain and the United States have always found Japan standing in the way of their ambition to invade East Asia and accordingly, they have thrown apples of discord between Japan and China with the intention of destroying the two countries, one by one. The League Covenant, the Nine-Power Treaty and the Four-Power Treaty all were motivated by this design, which finally led to the China Affair, Mr. Toyama pointed out.

The United States always posed as the champion of peace and humanity, Mr. Toyama said, but actually, it hoarded enormous wealth by fraudulant and inhuman acts and with its plutocratic power it invaded the territories of other countries.

The case of the Philippines, Mr. Toyama explained, is a typical example.

It is only natural, Mr. Toyama continued, that Britain and the United States, having committed inumerable inhuman acts, should now be on the verge of collapse.

We must build on the ashes of their ruin a new world where everybody will have a peaceful and prosperous place, Mr. Toyama stated.

Compromise Hopes Viewed Impossible As Indians Opposed

(Continued from Page 1)

nations are much concerned over the trouble, for the issue will seriously affect the aid-Chiang route from the United States. Judging, however, from the present situation of the American armed forces, the country cannot mediate in a any effective way in the trouble.

Tokyo: How are things going on lately in the Indian Independence League headquarters at Bangkok?

Bangkok: I called at the headquarters this morning and saw Rash Behari Bose. He said he was eagerly looking forward to the success of the Bombay session. He also expressed his wish that Mohammed Ali Jinnah, president of the All-India Muslim League, will give full support to Mahatma Gandhi's movement.

Will Be Memorable Day

August 7, 1942 will become a most memorable day in the history of India's bloody struggle, C. P. Gupta, chief of the Osaka branch of the Indian Independence League, stated Thursday night on the eve of the historic conference in Bombay of the all India committee of the Congress Party, reports a Domei dispatch from Osaka today.

"There is no room for discussion between Britain and the Indian Congress Party which has rejected Sir Stafford Cripp's proposal and has requested British withdrawal from India," he asserted. "Now India should fight for independence.

"Today, an ultimatum against Britain will be adopted unanimously, and if it is not accepted, a civil disobedience campaign lead by Mahatma Mohandas K. Gandhi will be started."

He pointed out that it is time the 350,000,000 people of India, who were forced to gulp down bitter tears during the first World War, should rise up under the leadership f Mahatma Gandhi.

Recalling the day, April 13, 1913, when more than 2,000 innocent Indian persons were massacred and 1,000 others injured by the British in Punjab Province, and the six-month civil disobedience campaign of the Congress Party in 1920, Mr. Gupta asked who can give assurances that the non-violence attitude will not develop into a riot when the anti-British sentiment has reached its height.

MORE APPLY FOR COLLEGE

Four-Fold Rise Seen in Students for Chinese Universities

PEKING—Reflecting the tendency among Chinese students to know the reality of the new conditions created for the construction of the new order in North China, it is revealed that the number of the Chinese students just out of the senior middle grade schools in North China who desire to receive university education and apply for the entrance examinations of the National Peking University and other universities and colleges has registered a figure four times over that of the preceding year.

It is said that up to the closing of the registration of applications, a total of 2,444 Chinese students have been registered with the National Peking University, recording an increase of 430 over the preceding year, 1,150 with the National Normal University, 675 with the Chung Kuo Academy, and 1,392 with the Catholic University, which shows a decrease of 442 below the figure of the preceding year.

Press Comments

Friday, August 7

ASAHI—Japan and India Destined to Cooperate
NICHI NICHI—U.S. Air Force in China Hammered; Enhancement of Morality in Wartime

Japan and India Destined To Cooperate

ASAHI—With the All-India committee meeting of the Indian National Congress Party to be held today to decide whether India is to secure complete independence or to remain in permanent submission to Britain, the whole of India is seething with patriotism, while the British authorities are intensifying their unscrupulous and villainous intrigues. Thus India is now in a state of great unrest.

Leaders of the Indian National Congress Party have already arrived in Bombay, while the Working Committee of the National Congress Party has passed a new resolution which is even firmer than the Wardha resolution. In addition, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru demanded immediate and complete independence of India, professing that if Britain should fail to accept the demand, India would commence a civil disobedience movement within a fortnight.

The British Government in India is applying both threats and cajoleries in order to throw the committee meeting into utter confusion, and on August 4 publicized a mysterious document which was called "Gandhi's plan of negotiations with Japan," explaining that the document was submitted to a meeting of the Working Committee of the National Congress Party held on April 27, that this document was presented to the meeting through his secretary because he could not attend it personally and that the document was seized by the British Government in India when it made a search in the headquarters of the National Congress Party.

The intention of Britain in bringing to light a three-month-old document is evidently an attempt to cause discord between the leaders of the National Congress Party who are in favor of cooperating with Japan and those who oppose it, but we are sorry for Britain that this cunning method does not seem to be effective for the present at least.

The clash between the claims of Britain and India, which is now the focus of the world's attention, may be boiled down to the following: India claims that Britain should first of all give complete independence to India. As to matters after independence, they will be tackled by India herself, for India will possess self-defense power if independence is granted. Britain demands that India should give up all anti-British movements, India should strike Japan as the vanguard of Britain in the War of Greater East Asia, for Britain will grant Dominion status to India after Japan is brought to her knees.

It is self-evident who is right. The relations between India and Britain during the past 300 years have been nothing but oppression and submission. The ties which have bound them together have been nothing but exploitation on the part of Britain. From the standpoint of democracy, humanity and racial consciousness advocated by both Britain and the United States, the solution of all problems relative to India should first be sought in the removal of the existing unnatural relationship between the two.

From the bitter experience India had in the last Great War, it is only right that India should seek the solution of this vital question before anything else. So long as Britain continues to reject this righteous claim of India, harmony between the two countries cannot be hoped for, and there will be nothing which can postulate the relations between them but force.

We are not aware of the truth behind the publication of the so-called "Gandhi's proposal to Japan," but we are given to understand that the document has been distorted, and for this reason we do not know whether it is the true intention of Gandhi to drive out Britain from India and to maintain peace in India by joining hands with Japan. However, judging from the present relations between India and Britain and from the resistance power of India against Britain, we are firmly convinced that there is no way out for India but to cooperate with Japan.

As we have repeatedly pointed out in the past what Japan expects India to do is for India to secure complete independence and to establish an emancipated Indian State. As stated in the Wardha resolution Japan fully agrees with the idea that "All the Asiatic races must become free." Contrary to the fact that the claims of India and Britain are diametrically opposed, the hopes and wishes of Japan and India are in full accord.

It is only natural, nay absolutely necessary, for Japan and India who have common interests to cooperate together for the purpose of driving out an oppressive and outrageous element from East Asia to usher in an era of peace and prosperity.

Japan is fully prepared either to adopt a peaceful means or to go to war, if need be. Depending upon future developments, Japanese Forces may strike like a hurricane. Perhaps that will be the shortest cut to settle the whole affair. But, Japan does not wish to create bloodshed unnecessarily. Therefore, in the name of the freedom of all the Asiatics and for the sake of the 400 million populace of India, we earnestly hope that India will act decisively and wisely so that any unnecessary friction between Japan and India may be avoided.

U.S. Air Force in China Hammered

NICHI NICHI—Our air units raided Kweilin and Hengyang early on the morning of August 5 and inflicted severe losses on the American air force in the course of air duels.

At the end of July Japanese aces either shot down or destroyed 14 American planes in Hengyang, and on August 5 the Japanese downed another nine American planes. Considering the fact that American planes challenged the Japanese attackers, it is now all too plain that Chungking has now become a protectorate of the United States.

Now that America has been made to eat the humble pie of defeat on the sea, land and in the air, and being unable to do anything against Japan directly, she is now not only trying to make use of Chungking in the War of Greater East Asia but is also trying to build air bases in the hinterland of China from which to raid Japan.

With this end in view, the reconstruction of the airfields in the hinterland, which was begun since June last year, was speeded up, and the work was completed in Lishui, Kinhwa, Lungya and Chuchow in Chekiang Province, and Iyang, Kweiki, Yushan and Kwangsin in Kiangsi Province, and Fuchow and Chienou in Fukien Province. With these airfields as the advance posts and the airfields at Kian in Kiangsi Province, Chucho and Hengyang in Hunan Province and Kweilin in Kiangsi operations, the enemy's stones the United States attempted to attack Japan.

Sensing this strategy of the enemy, the Japanese Air Force began to destroy the airfields one by one since April 19, and with the Chekiang-Kiangsi operations, the enemy's plan was totally upset. Having lost all their advance air base, the enemy gathered its air force at Hengyang, Kweilin and other places. Moreover, the United States coordinated the Chungking air force and appointed Major-General Scott as the commander of the U.S.-Chiang combined air force and planned to raid the territory now under Japanese occupation and to recover lost advance air bases. Perhaps, the United States hoped to encourage the resistance of Chungking against Japan and to conceal the reduction of its power to aid Chungking througa this method.

However, the severe air raids conducted by Japan against Kweilin, Hengyang and Kunming since the end of July dealt severe blows to the U.S. air force in China, thereby frustrating the enemy's scheme.

Chungking and the United States are still unable to give up their evanescent hope of resistance in fear of their final defeat, and the United States is attempting to set up a second front in China. For instance, the United States is planning to transport airplanes assembled at the assembly plants constructed in India and at the foot of Mt. Himalaya to Chungking, as well as those sent from America.

However, the intrepid Japanese Air Force is reducing these airfields one by one, and this severe action may be taken as a prelude to a much sterner action on the part of the Japanese Forces to completely destroy Chungking, which is the cancer of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Enhancement of Morality in Wartime

NICHI NICHI—As a general rule, there can be no easy wars. By the term "the unity of the 100 million populace as one whole" is meant sharing of inconveniencies and hardships together and helping each other out of them. Therefore, the 100 million populace must join their hands closely together for the purpose of assisting the weaker.

If, however, there should be any one who runs counter to this and tries to make personal gains, their action as such is unpardonable from the viewpoint of humanity.

The livelihood of the people in wartime is liable to be seriously affected, especially is this the case with the weaker ones. Women, children and the sick must be helped with the cooperation of all others. It is most regrettable that despite this we still hear of the "black market." The practice of he black market is to fish in troubled waters of others.

A week after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia a special legislation was passed through an extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet concerning punishment of wartime offenses. This law aims at increasing the punishment of violation of the light control regulations, thefts and other criminal offenses during wartime.

In this connection, we are of the opinion that all offenses which are likely to threaten the livelihood of the people during wartime be severely punished by extending the application of the said law.

What we mean is not limited to acts which can rightly be called a criminal offense. The elevation of public morality is the first requisite to final victory. In Britain and the United States relaxation of morality is the necessary concomitant to a war. But in Japan which is based upon the unique family system and which has grown out of the 3,000 years of spiritual training this relaxation of morality should not be allowed to exist. In fact, in wartime public morality should be more elevated than in peacetime.

In wartime people are liable to get rough, and young workers are apt to precipitate to the abyss of degeneration. Now is the time for all of us to display the cream of the Japanese morality, and we must see to it that nobody is left behind in this. To realize this it will be necessary for the authorities to take suitable measures. We sincerely hope that the leaders of Japan will give this matter due consideration.

KARUIZAWA ALL SET FOR TENNIS MATCHES

One Week Tournament Begins From Sunday—Japan Times To Present Three Prizes

By a Staff Correspondent

KARUIZAWA, August 6.—The annual Karuizawa tennis tournament, one of the foremost activities in the summer resort, held under the auspices of the Zaidan Hojin Karuizawa Kai, will take place from Sunday, August 9, starting at 10 a.m. for a period of one week at the public tennis court.

The tennis tournament committee this year will be composed of Fumio Yamada, Shinkichi Nishikawa, Hyotaro Satoh, ex-Davis Cup champion), Yasuo Kitazawa, and Masakiyo Okamoto.

As entries were closed today, the tennis committee of the Karuizawa Kai found that there are this year, a fine list of contestants compared to past years' tournaments. Moreover, this year includes a number of excellent players consisting of several ex-Davis Cup Champions as well as winners and runners-up of the Karuizawa tennis tournaments of past years.

It was revealed that 21 persons are entered in the men's championship singles; 32 in the men's championship doubles; 21 in the women's singles; and 24 in the women's doubles. The players entered in the mixed doubles number 52. There are many entries in B-class singles, 31 persons having already signed. Drawings will be announced tomorrow, Friday, August 7.

Many Champions Entered

Among the players entered in the men's championship singles are Ryosuke Nunoi, ex-Davis Cup champion, and the winner of the Karuizawa tennis tournament in 1929; P. Aurell, ex-Daxis Cup champion of Sweden, and runner-up in the Karuizawa tennis tournament in 1940; Keizo Uhara and Haruo Horikoshi, both Japan's men's championship doubles holders; Susumu Okazaki, winner of the Karuizawa tennis tournament in 1940 and A. Tanaka, of Den-en Club, winner of the Karuizawa tennis tournament last year.

With such a galaxy of internationally known champions and excellent players, it is expected that Karuizawa will witness many exciting matches in the men's singles as well as in the men's championship doubles and mixed doubles. Other players who have entered in the list are Messrs. Watanabe, S. Nishikawa, Schuette, Urazato, Neurath, Soda, S. Kamizawa, Cornu, K. Harada, Soff, S. Asabuki, Levedag, Nishi, K. Tanaka, and Nakamura.

In the men's championship doubles, there are also many good teams, including Uhara-S. Asabuki Horikoshi-S. Kondo, Levedag-Schuette, S. Okazaki-Kamisawa, Nunoi-K. Tanaka, Watanabe-Mori, Tanaka-Nakamura, Soff-Neurath; Nishikawa-Paszkiewiez, Sugiura-Kato, Yoshiwara-Shoda, Boon Tom-Venat, Nishi-Kanasoot, Mori-Urazato, Nishikawa-Matsui, and Harada-Nakamigawa.

Mixed doubles teams are listed as Naoko Mitsu-T. Mitsui, Mrs. de Vigo-K. Tanaka, Taeko Kawachi-Y. Mori, Tamako Kondo-Horikoshi, Mrs. Nishikawa-Nishikawa, Mrs. Brigel-Count Paszkiewiez, Miss Gallois-Aurell, Miss Miyagi-Tanaka, Miss T. Asabuki-Nunoi, Mrs. Kiewuick-Soff, Mrs. Sahl-Neurath, Mr. and Mrs. E. Levedag, Mrs. Meyu-Schuette, Yoshiwara-Shoda, Hisako Matsumura-Kamisawa, Mrs. Nchmiz-Brumester, Tomiko Yamamoto-Uhara, Arakawa-Nakamigawa, Akiko Furutono-Urazato, Miyata-Boon Tom, Miss Chuster-Noack, Mrs. S Kuwana-Okazaki, Mrs. Schmidt-Noack, Miss Thoeland-Hauchecorne, and Countess Paszkiweiz-Cornu.

Entered in women's singles are Taeko Kawachi, Fumiko Kimura, Mrs. Briget, Miss Lord, Miss Gallois, Miss T. Asabuki, Mrs. Kiewuick, Naoko Mitsui, Tomiko Yamamoto, Yoneko Arakawa, Michiyo Yoshikawa, Michiko Goto, S. Matsumura, M. Bass, Miss Teresa Planas, N. Miyata, Nehmiz, Mrs. S Kuwana and Mrs. Nevn.

Women's doubles teams are Taeko Kawachi and Fumiko Kimura, Mrs. Nishikawa-Mrs. Brigel, Miss Gallois-Miss Lord, Mrs. Asabuki-Miss Asabuki, Mrs. Kiewrick-Mrs. Eckhardt, Miss Eckhardt-Marianne Bass, Michiyo Yoshiwara-partner, Michiko Goto-Hisako Matsumura, Miss Teruko Furutono-Motoko Sakata, Mrs. Sueko Kuwana-N. Miyata, Miss Akiko Miyagi-Miss Tamako Kondo, and Mrs. Sahl-Mrs. Nevn.

Class B singles contestants include Messrs. Matsuura, Kikuchi, Nakamigawa, Iwata, Matsui, Venat, Fax, Yamamoto, Hauchecorne, Nishio, Kato, Boon Tom, Ujiiye, Mitamura, Mitsui, Furukawa, Ott, Tanaka, Mori, Kawasaki, Mondini, Yoshiwara, Sallens, Brumester, Indo, Izumi, Schreck, Ichimura, Noack, Miyama, Aniuchi and Kanerst.

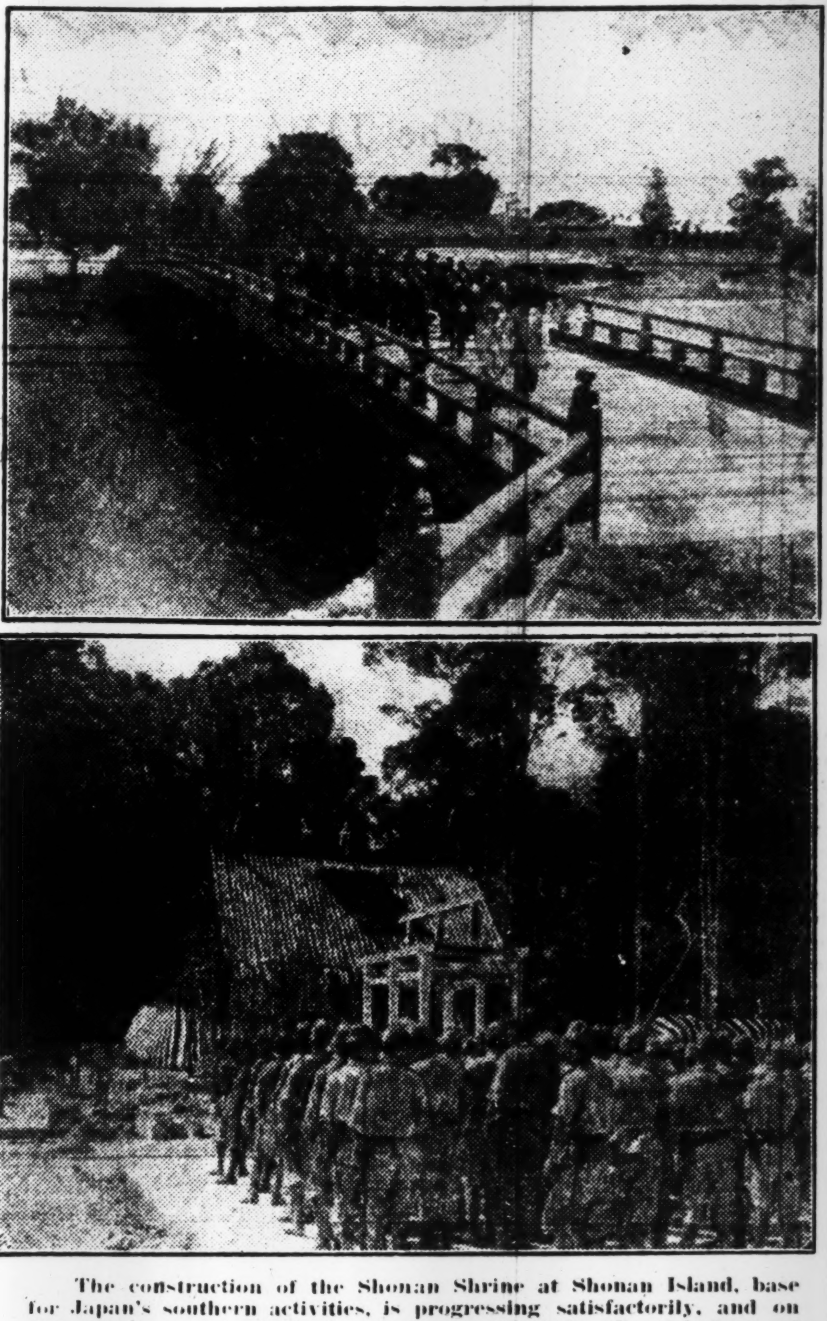
The Japan Times and Advertiser will present this year three prizes for both winners of the men's championship singles and that of men's championship doubles, two leading events of the tournament. These prizes will be exhibited at the Japan Times Karuizawa office during the tournament.

Hengyang Air Raids Destroy 23 Planes

(Continued From Page 1)

In one of the houses, there is a large room with full indications that it was used as the conference room of the enemy general with his staff officers. All in all, the residence is a luxurious affair, eloquently telling General Ku's abundantly supplied life with his wife in the midst of the warfare going on in the neighborhood.

Guardian Shrine of Shonan



The construction of the Shonan Shrine at Shonan Island, base for Japan's southern activities, is progressing satisfactorily, and on July 30 there was held the ceremony of hoisting the main beam of the shrine building, with the attendance of military authorities, officials and representative residents. At the same time the ceremony of opening the Sacred Bridge that connects the Inner Garden and the Outer Garden of the Shrine Compounds was held. Upper picture shows the first ceremonial procession crossing the Sacred Bridge; lower picture shows the ceremony of hoisting the main beam of the shrine building.

All Indians Exhorted To Be in Readiness

(Continued from Page 1)

"Against our resolution adopted at the Wardha conference," President Azad said, "we received protests and oppositions not only from Great Britain and the United States, but also from certain sections in India. However, we will never give up the policy proposed by Mahatma Gandhi.

"Congress is now drafting a certain statement to answer all protests and oppositions against the Wardha resolution."

In this connection a certain member of the Working Committee remarked that Mr. Gandhi will be granted extensive and complete authority by Congress to guide the new mass movement, and in that case stated that whole-hearted support will be given to the Gandhi proposal.

Meanwhile, reports reaching Swiss newspapers say that the recent development of the situation in India has given considerable uneasiness and unpleasant impression in the United States and Britain. A certain American newspaper called Mr. Gandhi a fake prophet, and said, 'The United States can no longer have any sympathy for Mahatma Gandhi and other Indian leaders."

However, the general observation made by the American public as regards the Indian situation is that when the British adopt a stiff policy of oppressing the Indians, there might arise in India a nation-wide mass revolt. Under the circumstances, the public is extremely afraid of the development of such a possibility.

Tan Haga Describes Two Facets of War

(Continued from Page 1)

Sky." was shown at the Japanese Embassy in Berlin to an audience of German leaders, it proved very popular and was played up by all the influential Berlin papers. Every time when the word, 'Japan' is heard in the course of Chancellor Adolf Hitler's speeches hand-clapping occurs spontaneously among the audience. All in all, there are remarkable indications that the German nation is determined to fight out the current war to a successful conclusion in close cooperation with Japan.

Enters the Caucasus

"I left Ankara on July 11 and entered the Caucasus and at the town of Tiflis I had the chance of visiting a newsreel movie house where old films were being shown. In toy shops of the town a celluloid toy sold for 72 rubles, which in Japan can be obtained for 50 sen.

"The port town of Baku can be best described as topsy turvy, because it was crowded with hordes of refugees and Soviet soldiers who had fled from the battle fronts. At night the sky was criss crossed with the beams of searchlights and soldiers with fixed bayonets guarded the town.

"I embarked at Baku for Krasnovsk and the boat was crowded with refugees and soldiers. The soldiers had looks of Asiatics and they were carrying bottles instead of canteens. When the boat entered Krasnovsk the porter I hired to carry my baggage asked me, to my surprise, for an abnormally high charge of 50 rubles (10 yen in Japanese currency).

"At the town of Novoshivisk in the interior of Siberia I was surprised to find that even here, the place was packed with refugees. It was indeed the sad picture of a defeated nation."

Tichorezk Captured In German Advance

(Continued from Page 1)

shal Simon Timoshenko, Commander-in-Chief in the Eastern Front, are being severely attacked by German armored corps under the command of Marshal Fedor von Bok, Reich Commander-in-Chief in the Eastern Front, advancing toward the Caucasus oil field district, and the Soviets are thus compelled again to retreat to other grounds.

German forces are advancing southward in a semi-circle formation; the right wing advancing from the Azov Sea and the left wing extending from Voroshilosk to Armavil, an important point on the Rostov-Baku Railway line.

Meanwhile, the Axis side has announced yesterday that German vanguards had reached a point 13 miles to Armavil. The Soviet authorities have also mentioned that Soviet units are now fighting with superior German units in the Kushchevskaya area.

Stalin Exhorts Army

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, August 5.—"The outcome of the battle of the coming two months will be the factor that will decide the future of the Soviet Union," declared Premier Josef Stalin in his address given today to the officers and soldiers of the Soviet Army at the front, after pointing out the increasing crisis faced in the Volga and Kuban regions respectively.

"Germany is now mobilizing her entire air force for attacking our country, and the next two months will be the critical time to decide the future destiny of the Soviet Union," he said. "We can prevent the advance of German troops and we must stop them, or else we will lose forever the hope for victory."

START WIRELESS SERVICE

Communication Between Shanghai And Southern Regions Begun

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 6.—Wireless communication service between Shanghai and Malaya, Sumatra and Java, was inaugurated Thursday through the facilities of the Central China Telecommunications Company. Approval for the commencement of the service has been given by the authorities, it was revealed.

Due to the adjustment of minor details, wireless communication between Shanghai and Manila will be commenced in a few days, it was reported.

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OLD-TIME RESIDENT RECALLS ARU ISLES

1,000 Japanese Lived in Islands During Meiji Era, Says Tsurujiro Nada

In describing the Aru Islands, in the Arafura Sea, which were occupied by Imperial Naval Units on July 30 together with the neighboring islands, Tsurujiro Nada of Wakayama said that in the Meiji era some 1,000 Japanese resided in the islands, reports Domei quoting a telephone message from Wakayama.

Mr. Nada who ran a hotel in Dobo, the capital of the islands, for 30 years until his return to Japan last year, said:

"In Toeal of the Kei Islands, there lived a Japanese from Wakayama some 15 or 16 years ago and he had three children. But there is no Japanese residing there now.

"Toeal is noted for timber and oranges. The labor was supplied by the native inhabitants who were placed under the management of the Dutch. I think that three Japanese are still living in Saumlaki engaged in trading.

Japanese Pearl Fishers

"Dobo, where I lived for 30 years, had a population of some 8,000 or so, composed mostly of Chinese and natives. In the Meiji era the Japanese in Dobo numbered more than 1,000 and were engaged in pearl-fishing. At the time of the first World War the Japanese population had decreased to some 40 and at present the figure has dropped to 10. On the island, the South Seas Development Company and the Bank of Taiwan manage large palm plantations and the islande are also noted for their production of red sandalwood and ebony timber."

Another description of the island group of Aru, Kei and Tanimber, as given by those who were interviewed by the Kokumin, follows.

Shiro Takahashi of the Japan Pearl Company, Tamura-cho, Shiba, who stayed in Dobo of the Aru Islands some five months last year said:

"Dobo is the largest town in the islands and has a population of some 1,400 Malayans, 500 Chinese and 10 to 13 Dutch officials. When I visited the place, the inhabitants were complaining that the Dutch thought of nothing else except imposing heavy taxes on them.

"The Aru Islands are flat, about 30 meters above sea level and are inhabited by wild deer and bears. The waters around the islands abound with fish and we could by a big tunny for 40 or 50 sen.

Dobo Is Good Port

"Dobo is a port that can easily take a large ship. Pearl-fishing is carried on with the port as its center and pearl-fishing boats call at Port Darwin for the supply of daily necessities and when their boats have to undergo repair. In this place, the Japanese numbered more than 300 some 40 years ago. In the suburbs of the town there is a Japanese graveyard."

Ken Matsuzawa of the South Seas Marine Products Development Company who once called at the Tanimber Islands gave the following description:

"Saumlaki is the capital town of the Tanimber Islands and has a good harbor. The town has a population of about 1,000 and is noted for its scenic beauty. The outstanding buildings in the town are a big church and a monastery.

"When I called at Saumlaki I could drink Japanese beer. The Japanese graveyard where the pearl-divers were buried is eloquent proof of their activities far from the homeland in the South Seas."

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AMINO TAKES FULL COUNT IN 6TH ROUND STANDING UP

Claims Musashi Fouled and Refused to Fight, but Referee Thought Otherwise

Amusing a large crowd of fight fans, Matsuo Amino, roly-poly welterweight, took the full count, standing up, to be knocked out by Torao Musashi in the sixth round of a scheduled ten-round main event Thursday night at the Hibiya park amphitheater.

Clowning Amino was counted out in 2 minutes and 23 seconds, resting on the ropes. Amino virtually talked his way to the "knockout." Claiming foul blows as early as the fourth round, Amino dropped his guard several times and refused to continue fighting, protesting wildly to the referee.

In the sixth round, when Musashi caught Amino with a punishing right hook to the mid-section, Amino immediately shouted "foul" and turning his back to Musashi walked to his corner. The referee then stepped in and took the full count for the knock-out.

From the opening round, both fighters amused the crowd with their tactics. Lumbering their way across the ring, their long lefts and rights and shoving nearly turned the scrap into a wrestling match.

In the fourth and fifth rounds, Musashi, disregarding Amino's squawking, scored with several telling rights and lefts easily taking the rounds. From then on, Amino with his stalling tactics and sudden flurry of ineffective round house rights, provided laughs for the crowd. There were no knock downs.

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NAVY OCCUPIES ISLANDS IN ARAFURA SEA

9 U.S. PLANES BROUGHT DOWN IN AIR BATTLE

Crack Japanese Fliers Victorious in 40-Minute Engagement

RAID CHUNGKING BASE

Surprise Attack Carried Out on Hengyang in Central Hunan Province

Domei

CANTON, August 6.—Nine American-made planes were shot down by crack Japanese fliers during a sharp 40-minute aerial duel yesterday morning over the strategic Chungking base of Hengyang, in south central Hunan Province, according to dispatches reaching here.

The air battle, reports here revealed, took place during a surprise raid carried out on Hengyang by units of the Japanese Army air force. Heavy damages were inflicted on military facilities at Hengyang, the dispatches said.

Japanese Bomb Kweilin

Domei

CANTON, August 6.—A large formation of Japanese bomber and fighter planes carried out a devastating two-hour raid on Kweilin, vital Chungking base in Kwangsi Province, beginning at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning causing extensive damages to the airfield and other military installations, according to a Chungking dispatch received here today.

A fierce air battle ensued when the Japanese raiders were met by a large number of American fighter planes. The report admitted that many planes were lost during the dog-fights with the Japanese planes.

PEKING MAYOR SEES BIG ROLE FOR CITY

Yu Hsin-ho Stresses Participation in Construction of Greater East Asia

Mayor Yu Hsin-ho of Peking believes that it is up to a resident of a city or town or village in the area where Japan with the sympathy and cooperation of all other Asiatic countries, is pushing the work of constructing a new order to play his part according to his character in fighting against Communism, defending the air from attack, and eliminating the spy.

And Mr. Yu is exerting himself to have Peking made a compact body of persons, each of whom knowing what he is expected to do as a dweller of a city whose part will never be small in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere which is taking shape almost day by day as Japan's war, which is the war of all the races and nationalities of East Asia, progresses.

This exceedingly heartening fact was discovered by a reporter of Domei in the course of an interview he had with Mayor Yu recently.

Master of Japanese Language

The first thing which struck the reporter as he entered the Mayor's office in the municipal building of Peking was that he had a complete mastery of the Japanese language. This ceased to be a wonder for the reporter as it was brought out in the course of the interview that the Mayor in his younger days was in Japan, studying at military schools.

There was something about the Mayor's carriage which aroused the curiosity of the reporter to inquire how the city's chief executive lives his inner life.

"I sit in meditation for 30 minutes in the morning and at night," the Mayor's prompt answer came. "I think it is on account of this that I feel so fit," he added. "I feel that the important thing for men in my position is to train themselves mentally and spritually."

Plunging into the business which brought him to the city office, the reporter asked the Mayor what he thought about the War of Greater East Asia. The Mayor's reply was:

"I was in the training school for gerdarmes in Tokyo, and am a graduate of the Military Academy of Japan. So I think I know something about the armed forces of your country. I know how the troops of the Japanese Army are trained and drilled and how they excel the army of any other country in the world.

Saw Japanese Victory

"From the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia I believed in

(Continued on Page 2)

Awaits Daughter

H. E. Kenkichi Yoshizawa

Among the Japanese in Shonan City who are eagerly looking forward to the arrival of the Japanese repatriation vessels, the Asama Maru and Conte Verde, is Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, whose daughter is heading for Japan from Lourenco Marques, aboard one of the ships, the Asahi reported on Thursday from Shonan Ctiy, states Domei.

Mr. Yoshizawa recently arrived in Shonan City on an inspection tour of Malaya, Java and Sumatra. The Japanese Ambassador's daughter is the wife of Sadao Iguichi, Counselor of the Japanese Embassy in Washington, and both she and her husband and children are homeward bound together with other evacuees from North, South and Central America.

JAPAN MUST WATCH SITUATION IN INDIA

Cannot Afford to Remain Indifferent to Problem, Says Asahi

In a lengthy comment on the Indian situation, the Asahi yesterday gave two reasons why Japan cannot remain indifferent to India, it declared: firstly, Japanese are Asiatics like the Indians with Japanese culture owing much to Indian culture: and secondly, India is a colony and a great military supply base for Britain, Japan's enemy.

The paper urged India to rise in order to attain its aspiration through its own means, without bending to British cajolery, intimidation or pressure, and share the glory of a reborn Asia by achieving independence and freedom.

Japan, the Asahi declared, has never harbored any base ambition toward India, and does not include India in its proposed East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. All Japan wants from India is free economic relations, as from other East Asiatic countries, the paper said.

However, the Asahi continued, because Japan is faithful to its war-aim of eradicating unjust Anglo-American world hegemony, it is bound to crush the remnant Anglo-American army in India, even if it has to penetrate deep into the Himalayas.

"Japan knows that in that eventuality, Britain will mobilize Indian troops for the front line, to bear the brunt of attacks by the Japanese Forces, and will force the Indians to lay waste their vast accumulations of culture and other assets," the Asahi said.

This is precisely why Japan hopes that warfare will not extend to India, the Asahi declared, adding however, that so long as India remains the great British arsenal which it is today, Japan cannot but advance into India with arms.

The paper praised the wise Indians who are valiantly expending efforts amidst manifold difficulties to remove British influence from India, declaring Japan pays high tribute to these leaders, who found a true expression in Premier Tojo's frank declaration that Japan wishes the early advent of an "India for the Indians."

"We trust that the Indian masses, without being informed by a third party, are aware that the opportunity has arrived to cast aside the two-century old British rule and to build up a free India," the Asahi concluded.

Bose Exhorts Indians

Asserting that the British Empire is facing inevitable collapse as the result of smashing military triumphs by the Axis countries, Rash Behari Bose, Chairman of the Working Committee of the Indian Independence League at Bangkok, Wednesday night warned Indian leaders that if they failed to take full advantage of the present situation, India will be fated forever to remain in the bondage of British imperialism, the Asahi reports from Bangkok.

Mr. Bose's statement was made in

(Continued on Page 3)

NEHRU SCORES BRITAIN'S LIES ABOUT GANDHI

Attacks Government for Distorted Version Regarding Gandhi Proposals

RESOLUTION IS ADOPTED

Disobedience Movement Will Be Inaugurated Unless Motion Is Accepted

Domei

LISBON, August 5.—Attacking the Government of India for its distorted version of the original proposals put forward by Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, declared in a statement today that British statements alleging negotiations with Japan are a complete distortion and absolutely without foundations, according to reports received here today.

"The statement by the Indian Government gives the impression that one of our party members has made some special proposal to Japan, which is the height of absurdity," Pandit Nehru said.

New Resolution Adopted

Domei

LISBON, August 5.—A fresh resolution to the effect that the Indian National Congress Party will prepare itself for negotiations with foreign Powers, provided Britain withdraws its rule from India, was adopted at a meeting of the Working Committee of the National Congress today at Bombay, according to a Reuters dispatch from Bombay.

The new resolution, together with the previously adopted resolution adopted at the Wardha convention last month, will be submitted for approval to the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee which will convene on August 7.

During today's meeting of the Working Committee Mahatma Gandhi spoke for 90 minutes on the basic policy to be adopted for the attainment of the independence of India. Besides the point for the negotiations with foreign Powers, the new resolution includes the following points, according to reports received here.

1. Free India will mobilize all available resources for the defense of its freedom.

2. With the declaration of independence, Free India will organize a provisional government.

3. The independent government of India will defend India by resorting to a movement of non-violence.

4. The Working Committee will stage a non-violence movement on the largest scale in order to restore the freedom and independence which ought to belong to India. The Working Committee hopes that Mahatma Gandhi may lead this campaign.

Meanwhile, United Press reports reaching here from Bombay revealed that after careful deliberation of the Wardha resolution by the All-India National Congress Party at its meeting scheduled to convene on Friday, the resolution will be presented to Marquis Linlithgow, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and one week will be allowed for a decision.

To Start Non-Obedience

Should the British Government fail to accede to the resolution which requests the withdrawal of British influence from India, the non-violence, non-obedience movement will be adopted immediately, the report said.

Meanwhile, it was believed that Mahatma Gandhi is intending to explain concrete plans of the non-violence, non-obedience movement to the leaders of the All-National Congress Party.

Commenting on the present situation, Mrs. Naidu, prominent Indian woman advocate of independence, declared at a meeting of the Working Committee that the present serious crisis would not have arisen had the British government heeded the demands in the Wardha resolution in its early stages.

Emphasizing that the opinions of the members of the Working Committee already have been formed, Mrs. Naidu declared that the Indian people should push on undauted toward the final goal.

Canton Warns Shopkeepers

C.P.S.

CANTON, August 5.—The Police Bureau of Canton has ordered all shops to quote their prices in Central Reserve Bank notes and to state the prices clearly on tags and lists.

Entire West Coast Of U.S. to Practise Light Control Drill

Domei

LISBON, August 5.—The United States Western Defense Headquarters today announced that light control will be practised from August 20 along the entire western coast, according to a United Press dispatch received here from San Francisco. The light control will be effective in some places to a distance of 250 kilometers inland, the reports revealed.

TURKEY PREPARING TO GUARD BORDERS

Defensive Measures Prompted By Imminence of Danger—Neutrality Stressed

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 5.—With war hourly approaching its borders, Turkey today was feverishly preparing to safeguard its frontiers against any eventuality, according to advices reaching here from the border areas.

Besides mining the Bosporus, which forms the entrance to the Black Sea, Turkey has reinforced its frontiers with the Caucasus. Turkish police authorities, moreover, have been active in Ankara and Istanbul, as well as other Turkish cities, in weeding out spies. Five foreign spies were arrested in Ankara on Monday, it was disclosed.

Meanwhile, Sukru Saracoglu, Premier and concurrently Foreign Minister, again stressed the non-intervention policy of Turkey in the current conflict during a speech delivered before the National Assembly today.

Advices here indicated, moreover, that with the war drawing closer to the Near East, political upheavals in the West Asiatic nations are becoming frequent and serious.

In Lebanon, reports here revealed, the new Cabinet which is to succeed the present regime has not been formed yet owing to the differences of opinion existing between the contentions of the British authorities and those of nationalist circles.

Iran, it was also reported, is experiencing political difficulties. The Cabinet has resigned over differences among the Soviet and British forces in that country. With the steady advance of the Wehrmacht into the Caucasus, the situation in Iran is extremely delicate, it was reported.

Reports from Iraq revealed that several Cabinet ministers are reported to have expressed their intention of resigning because of British interference in the home affairs of Iraq.

REICH PLANES ASSIST TROOPS IN NEW ATTACK

Storm Kropotkin, Important Railway Junction on The Kuban River

SET UP BRIDGEHEADS

German and Rumanian Ground Forces Start Onslaught on 100-Kilometer Front

Domei

BERLIN, August 5.—Sweeping aside stubborn local resistance over a wide front, German and Rumanian forces are rapidly approaching the Jeissk-Tihoretsk railway line, the High Command war communique revealed today.

The High Command communique said formations of German planes stormed Kropotkin, an important railway junction on the Kuban River while Axis ground forces have reached the river along a 100-kilometer front.

North of Armavir, German troops succeeded in establishing bridgeheads on the western bank of the Kuban River, the war communique said.

Iceland Bombed Again

Domei

LISBON, August 5.—The headquarters of the United States Expeditionary Forces in Iceland announced today that Iceland again was bombed by units of the German air force, according to a dispatch received here from Reykjavik, Iceland.

Germans Near Oil-Fields

Asahi Service

BERLIN, August 5.—A section of the German troops which occupied Voroshilovsk took a southeasterly course for attack and is approaching the oil-field area at the foot of the Caucasus mountains. Another unit, following the occupation of Kropotkin, is advancing toward Armobir. Thus large troops of the Red Army in the wide area south of Rostov have been exposed to the danger of being encircled.

The Soviet side, expecting that the Germans would storm the oil-field area west of Maikop to the northwest of the Caucasus Range, is reported to have completed the preparations to destroy these oil-fields.

It is regarded as absolutely impossible that the main body of the

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Friday, August 7, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Plight of Chungking Administration

CHUGAI—It is of great interest to note that the Chungking regime, in a desperate effort to grasp at the last straw, is said to have began developing the northwestern frontier for the replenishment of necessary materials.

On the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Chiang Kai-shek and his lieutenants ruefully contended that their burden would henceforth be greatly eased as the Anglo-American countries would deal terrific blows on Japan now that they have come to cross swords directly. Unfortunately for the Chungking regime, however, the subsequent outcome ran absolutely contrary to its expectation as the two countries suffered one crushing defeat after another, severing all means of connection with America and Britain.

To add to its difficulty, the Chekiang-Kiangsi operation has completely shattered the hope of the Chungking regime held in the eastward direction. Finding itself at the end of a rope, the Generalissimo and his adherents have now turned their eyes to the northwestern frontier which is far from the reach of the Imperial Forces and which, incidentally, is rich in natural resources.

It may not be wise to conclude that its new plan will end in a futile effort, but in view of the fact that they lack ability for systematic production, the prospect is, from all indications, very gloomy.

The Indian Question

MIYAKO—The world is interested to know what action, if any, will be taken by the All-India Committee of the National Congress Party of India when it meets at Bombay today.

The unity among the members of the Congress Party remains complete. This is remarkable when it is remembered that Britain has been exerting itself to cause a split in the party ever since the party leaders indicated that they would not be satisfied with nothing but complete independence for their country.

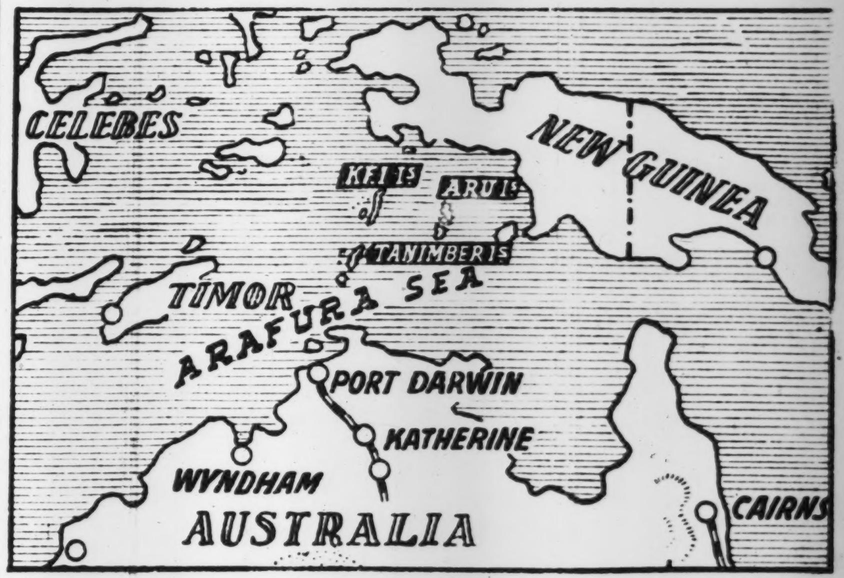
The 350,000,000 people of India are desirous of seeing the committee reaching an agreement which will open up the prospect of a new India free from all British influence. The action to be taken by the committee, if any, is taken will decide the future of India. If the body faces the issue squarely and decides on a course which will lead to the realization of its scheme for a completely independent India, then it will have sounded the knell of the British empire.

Britain will not relinquish India without a struggle. It will set to oppress the leaders of the Congress Party if it has satisfied itself that they are definitely for the withdrawal of Britain from India. Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of the Congress Party should be the last persons to allow themselves to be frightened into modifying their attitude on the Indian question which is one of sheer opposition to a continuance of British control over India.

The Indian Government has gone out of the way in publishing the contents of the resolution, proposed by Mahatma Gandhi, which was turned down by the working committee of the Congress Party three months ago. This move of the In-

(Continued on Page 2)

Strategic Islands Taken



The strategically important islands of the Aru, Kei, and Tanimber groups lying between New Guinea and Australia in the Arafura Sea were occupied by units of the invincible Japanese Navy on July 30. The map shows the location of the islands where the recent action took place.

AUSSIES CAPTURED BY PEARL FISHERS

Daring Crew of Pearl Ship Foils Attempt of Australian Airmen to Flee

Domei

AT A JAPANESE NAVAL BASE, August 6.—How 11 Australian officers and men, including an air lieutenant-colonel and an air captain, were captured by the daring crew of a Japanese pearling ship which had been assigned to special duties since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, was told here today.

The incident, it was revealed, took place while Japanese Army and Navy Forces were fighting in the interior of Amboina.

A damaged Japanese pearling vessel, it was disclosed was being towed by another ship on March 3 in waters near the Dutch island when at approximately 1:30 o'clock in the morning, a look-out on the damaged ship sighted a large canoe only 20 meters off the port side.

No reply was made by those on the canoe when the look-out hailed the vessel in the Malayan language.

Accompanied by a single member of the crew, the captain of the pearling vessel gave chase to the canoe in a small cutter.

As the cutter was about to draw up alongside the canoe, the helmsman of the canoe, a foreigner, raised the rudder bar to strike the Japanese captain. The latter managed to avoid the blow and jumped into the canoe, striking down the helmsman.

Another man in the canoe, meanwhile, had lift his revolver to shoot, but the Japanese captain struck the upraised pistol with the rudder bar.

Meanwhile, the pearl diver left in the cutter had tied the canoe to his own ship. As other cutters from the pearler were approaching the scene of the fray, the men on the canoe surrendered.

It was discovered later that the men were Australian airmen who were fleeing from an air base which had been threatened by Japanese Forces.

U.S. MISSION TO MOSCOW ARRIVES AT DESTINATION

Major-General Bradley Has Personal Letter of Roosevelt For Premier Stalin

Domei

LISBON, August 5.—Major-General Forrest Bradley, former commander-in-chief of the United States army air force, arrived in Moscow by plane today accompanied by a staff of six officers and three men, according to a Moscow dispatch received here.

Major-General Bradley is carrying a personal letter from President Roosevelt to Premier Josef Stalin, and his trip to Moscow was made with the approval of the Soviet Premier, it was said.

His visit does not reflect Soviet dissatisfaction regarding American aid up to the present time, Major-General Bradley is reported to have told the press on his arrival in Moscow.

Peking to Rebuild Roads

PEKING.—In order to improve traffic conditions in the port city, plans for the repair and rebuilding of many important routes are to be completed within next year, which means that the time allotted will be shortened.

SAYS MANCHOUKUO DEFENSE COMPLETE

Relations With Soviet Union Remain Unchanged, Hasegawa Declares

Speaking at the Greater East Asia Press Convention held on Thursday in Hsinking, Lieutenant-Colonel Uichi Hasegawa, Chief of the Press Section of the Kwantung Army, stressed that the defense of Manchoukuo is complete. He further assured the relations between Japan and the Soviet Union remains unchanged, according to a Hsinking dispatch dated Thursday to Domei which gives his speech to the following effect:

"Since the founding of the Empire a decade ago, Manchoukuo has developed sufficient power and competency to look after its internal as well as external affairs capably as a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. If asked about the defense of Manchoukuo, I can simply say 'rest assured.' At the same time, even if the Japanese Forces and their allied troops continue to fight further in the east, south and west, I can say with confidence that the Kwantung Army is fully prepared for defense.

"The officials of the United States are stressing that the immediate object in view is to crush Germany in cooperation with Britain, but having suffered a thorough thrashing at the hands of the Imperial Forces and moreover, having lost every advanced outpost in East Asia, it is absolutely impossible for them to try to overpower Japan. In other words, the Americans are shouting, and will keep on shouting vainly, to crush Germany until such a time when their diminished fighting strength, if possible, can be replenished.

"It is too well-known a fact that America is trying feverishly to work out some kind of a scheme whereby the Soviet Union may be involved in the War of Greater East Asia. There have been many utterly impossible and groundless rumors regarding Japanese-Soviet relations, spread, doubtlessly, by the enemy countries.

"There is every reason in the world for America to want to bring the Soviet Union into its current struggle against Japan, but Josef Stalin, the sagacious Soviet leader, is too wise to shed further blood for the interest of the United States, least of all when his countrymen are already putting up a life-and-death struggle for the very existence of the Anglo-American nations.

"On the other hand, however, the Soviet Union, which is compelled to be more and more dependent on American and Britain as the war with Germany progresses, seems to be racking its brains nevertheless to keep the Anglo-American camp from ceasing their aid to the country.

"From all appearances, there is not the slightest indication on the part of the Soviets to do something which will create friction intentionally. The attitude of the Soviet officials toward Japan is very friendly.

"The Japanese policy toward the Soviet Union, needless to say, remains unchanged."

Conference Enters Second Day

Domei

HSINKING, August 6.—The second day meeting of the Greater East Asia Press Conference was held from 9 a.m. today, at the Memorial Public Hall in this city attended by press representatives and Japanese and Manchoukuo dignitaries, including General Chang Ching-hui, Premier of Manchoukuo.

Following an opening address by

(Continued on Page 3)

Landing on Aru, Kai and Tanimber Groups Completed on July 30

ANNOUNCEMENT MADE

Imperial Headquarters States Strategic Positions North Of Australia Taken

Crack Japanese Naval Units on July 30, succeeded in occupying the strategic Aru Islands, Kei Islands, and Tanimber Islands in the Arafura Sea, north of Australia, according to an announcement released by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. Thursday. The announcement reads:

"Imperial Navy Units on July 30, occupied Aru Islands, Kei Islands and Tanimber Islands, all strategic places, north of Australia."

Aru Islands are located between Australia and New Guinea and consist of more than 80 large and small islands, mainly coral reefs. The total area of these islands is 8,418 square kilometers. They are all thickly covered by jungles and are inhabited by savage and uncivilized Papuans. The islands produce rice, corn, sago, birds of Paradise, pearls and others. The eastern sea of these islands is universally known as a famous pearl diving ground. There was a time when the Celebes Trading Company, heavily invested by Dutch capitalists, had secured the sole concession for the pearl industry there. This company employed many Japanese and native inhabitants for diving and amassed big profits. The Dutch naval base is at the northern part of the largest island.

Kei Islands are located 40 nautical miles west of Aru Islands and consist of two coral reefs. The large one is 70 kilometers long. These islands are inhabited by about 22,000 Papuans. Elat is an export port of lumber and its neighborhood was made a naval base by the Dutch.

Dutch Naval Base

Tanimber Islands are located north of the South Arafura Sea and Timorlaoet is the largest of all. Saumlaki is the largest town of the island. It is also a Dutch naval base.

Units of the Imperial Navy, moving swiftly, effected landings on the Aru, Kei, and Tanimber groups of islands in the Arafura Sea, 400 nautical miles from the north coast of Australia, at the first break of day on July 30, and in the course of the same day completed the reduction of Dobo, in the Aru group, Toeal, in the Kei group, and Saumlaki, in the Tanimber group.

The establishment of a Japanese control over these three island groups means that there is definitely the end of the scheme worked out jointly by America, Britain, and Australia for a campaign against Japan in which guerilla air warfare would be used from bases in the Arafura Sea in which the clusters of islands which have been occupied by the Imperial Navy are located.

Serious Blow to Enemy

The loss of these groups of islands is a defeat from the effects of which it will be impossible for the enemy to recover, coming as it did at a time when Port Moresby, Horn Island, and Port Darwin in the Australian mainland which had provided bases for desultory air operations against Japan had been blasted by the Imperial Navy Air Force and their military value rendered nil.

The latest achievement of the Imperial Navy completed the work which was done by the air arm of the Imperial Navy the other day when it destroyed the military establishments in Townsville and Port Hedland on the eastern and western coasts respectively of the Australian mainland, thereby rendering these points useless as advanced bases for guerilla air operations against Japan.

THAI APPOINTS CHAIRMAN

For Construction of New Capital at Sari Buri

As another concrete step toward the construction of a new capital at Sari Buri, the Thai Government on August 5 appointed Colonel Luang Phrom Ythi, Minister of Interior, as Chairman of the Capital Construction Committee, the Nichi Nichi reported yesterday.

PEKING MAYOR SEES BIG ROLE FOR CITY

(Continued from Page 1)

Japanese victory in the struggle. I have no word to express my sense of the very wonderful fact that the Japanese armed forces have been crowned with an uninterrupted succession of brilliant victories in the war ever since the conflict started last year. I simply am in round-eyed wonder at Japan's might.

"We, people of China, are under no illusion about Japan's war aims. We know for certain that the essential object of the War of Greater East Asia is to set up a sphere of common prosperity in this part of the globe by way of contributing toward the realization of the ideal of a new world order.

"There are plenty of indications to show that Japan will bring the war to a completely successful end. One is the increasing support Japan is finding in the races and nationalities of Greater East Asia. I am looking forward to a day when every one of us, residents of Greater East Asia, will be exerting himself in the interest of peace and weal in these regions and the rest of the world under Japan's leadership. We are prepared to put every ounce of our energy in the task of performing our share of the work of achieving the objects of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

The Mayor was requested by his interviewer to reveal what he desires to do to assist in bringing about the new order in Greater East Asia.

Urges Spiritual Union

His answer was that the best way by which he could help to realize the ideal inspiring Japan and its allies in the war would be by achieving spiritual union between the Japanese in North China, especially in Peking, and the Chinese populations of these regions.

"There are more than 100,000 Japanese residents in Peking at the present time," the Mayor went on. When these Japanese hold together with the 1,700,000 Chinese population of the city, it will open up the prospect of an everlastingly prosperous North China.

"North China can live through unity between the Japanese and Chinese elements in the area, and it cannot by any other way. When this unity is achieved, the ground will have been prepared for a structure which will permit North China to cooperate with Japan in the fields of finance and shipping in the way it should and to export in immeasurably larger quantities materials which are necessary for the vigorous prosecution of the war."

Domestic problems of North China were brought by the reporter.

The Mayor agreed with the newspaperman that the price question is the most urgent of all.

"We are trying our utmost to settle the question for once," the Mayor proceeded. "We must get the difficulty out of the way as speedily as possible if only to put the mind of the inhabitants at rest.

Habits Outmoded

"The price problem involves a change in the attitude of merchants. The ways and habits which have been observed by Chinese merchants in the past are now found out of date and out of keeping with the new conditions which have developed in China and in the rest of East Asia. There must be an end to these practices and habits which are the relics of the day when American and British liberalism was in vogue in China. When what is left of American and British ideas in China is eliminated, the price problem in North China and the rest of China will find its own solution. The residents of North China are realizing by degrees that the new situation they are facing require that they discard all practices as developed by the American and British trade people."

Mayor Yu next turned his attention to the thought question in North China.

"A successful administrator must have the confidence of the people whose affairs he attends to. The secret of winning popular confidence lies in guiding the thoughts of the people in the right direction and in being open-minded in the conduct of politics.

"At the time I came to office I concentrated on getting anti-Japanese sentiment eliminated in Peking and other parts of North China. When this task was accomplished I directed my attention to the elimination of Communism. Our efforts are now concentrated on the elimination of ideas with an American or British tinge and those upheld by the Communists.

"The great victories which have been scored by the Japanese Forces in the War of Greater East Asia have much to do with the fact that the thinking Chinese in North China are having more and more faith in the Chinese way of thinking."

It was toward the close of the interview that Mayor Yu discussed the supreme question of what he ought to do as the head of a city which is marked for a large role in the Co-Prosperity Sphere which is steadily arising in Greater East Asia.

"I think if I am to perform my service I have to see that my city is free from Communism, is adequately protected against air attack, and is provided with a net about it in which espionage will be hampered.

"North China is geographically so placed that it has to lead the other regions in East Asia in fighting against the Communists.

"As for the air defense of my city, we are paying our closest attention to the matter. Peking is in the war in effect if not in name. It is the bounden duty of us, residents of the city, to see that our place has the best protection against attack from the air. The dwellers of our city have carried out air drills. The last of them were held early last month. Without doubt the people are improving rapidly in the art of defending the air."

Supports New Order

Mayor Yu Hsin-ho, who urges spiritual union between Japanese and Chinese in North China as a prerequisite for its prosperous development and contribution to Japan's mission in establishing a new order in Greater East Asia.

COMMITTEE DISCUSSING ENEMY PATENT RIGHTS

Decision Will Be Given by The Premier and Published

With 12 members attending, a meeting of the investigation committee for utilization of enemy patents under wartime regulations will be held today at the Patent Bureau to discuss whether it should nullify enemy patent rights hitherto enjoyed in Japan and grant use of patents held by enemy nationals.

Applications for use of enemy patents aggregating 1,100 total 1,460 requests. The committee has examined more than 200 enemy patents.

Whether or not the patents examined by the committee can be used will be decided by the Premier and announced in the Official Gazette.

Reich Planes Assist Troops In New Attack

(Continued From Page 1)

Red Army on the coasts of the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea should be able to escape from the large encirclement net of the Germans.

Concern in Kuibishev

Asahi Service

KUIBISHEV, August 5.—The war situation in the southern area of the eastern front is daily becoming worse to the Soviet camp, causing a feeling of concern in Kuibishev. In the streets of Kuibishev today, a slogan was posted here and there calling upon the people of the whole Soviet Union to be prepared to "stand up for the defense of the fatherland at any time."

The light control here is being enforced every night in a very rigorous manner against any possible enemy air raids, with the air defense preparations adjusted. However, the citizens are sauntering in the public gardens and on the banks of the Volga, enjoying the cool night breezes.

Capital Removal Considered

Special to the Asahi

ROME, August 5.—According to a telegram from Ankara, the Soviet Government is reportedly considering a second removal of the capital to Perm on the Kama River in view of the growing danger to Kuibishev.

DR. CHU MIN-YI WILL HEAD MISSION TO MANCHOUKUO

Will Leave Nanking Soon to Felicitate 10th Anniversary Of Empire

Domei

NANKING, August 6.—Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China, will head the special Mission of Felicitation which will be sent by Nanking to Manchoukuo to attend the State celebrations to be held to mark the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Empire of Manchoukuo, it was revealed today.

The Mission will leave Nanking for Hsinking sometime in the latter part of this month, it was disclosed.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

dian Government was prompted by the desire to alienate Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru a leader of the Congress Party, from the Mahatma. The Mahatma believes in negotiating with Japan in regard to the future of India. He refuses to believe that Japan is hostile to India. Any proposals resting on this stand will meet with the approval of the mass of Indians.

Judo Experts Named

SHANGHAI—Two Japanese judo experts have been appointed to the Shanghai Municipal Police to improve the art of self-defense among its members. The two appointees are H. Michigami and C. Sakata.

BUMPER RICE CROPS DUE TO HARD WORK

Knowledge Acquired From Experts as Well as Good Weather Responsible, Says Terao

A bumper crop of rice expected this year throughout Japan is principally due to the hard effort of the home-front rural workers, who have worked in unison with the technical leaders' guidance, according to Dr. Hiroshi Terao, director of the Tokyo Agricultural Experimentation Station, the Asahi reported this morning. However, it is also due to the fairly long spell of clear weather.

"This favorable rice-crop prospect," Dr. Terao said, "should be reported to our servicemen at the front as soon as possible. It will greatly relieve the concern of the brave fighters about their homes."

The agricultural authority's words reported by the paper run as follows in substance:

"We were somewhat worried at the planting time over the possible poor crops of rice because of the little too dry weather then prevailing. Fortunately, since then we have had a series of good climatic conditions.

"All in all, however, this year's fair prospect of rice crops should be largely attributed to the rice cultivators in this land. They put up strenuous efforts under the guidance of technical experts, who, at every farming village, kindly showed how to have fair results with the least possible fertilizers or how to eliminate the harmful worms before it was too late.

"Last year, despite the efforts of the farmers staged almost equally under the superintendence of the technical leaders, the result was not very favorable due principally to the bad weather conditions. This year's fair prospect is to be doubly attributable in this respect to the farmers, who exerted themselves even harder than last year, encouraged by the blessing weather.

"What must be warned among the cultivators now is the possible remissness in their future care over rice plants and in their too much joy over the prospectus. They should try to avoid any unexpected calamity on their crops still growing on the fields."

PRESIDENT WANG HONORS YOUNGMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Gives Banquet for Japanese Officials of the Organization

Domei

NANKING, August 5.—President Wang Ching-wei was a cordial host at a banquet on Wednesday evening in honor of officials of the Japanese Youngmen's Association including Sakutaro Asahina, the vice-president of the Association.

Mr. Asahina has been visiting Nanking since July 30 in the capacity of a councillor to the new national movement under the auspices of the Nanking Government.

The banquet was attended by Japanese dignitaries including the staff of the Embassy, and members of the Committee for the Promotion of the New National Movement.

CARRYING OLD FAPI BANNED

Nanking Decrees New Law Retroactive August 1

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 5.—Retroactively from August 1, 1942, no person will be permitted to carry old notes from one place to another within the areas where the prohibition against the circulation of such notes has been enforced, according to an announcement issued by the Ministry of Finance.

Any attempt to carry old notes in violation of this ruling will render the notes liable to confiscation and the offender liable to punishment according to law.

SCRIBES VISITING HSINKING

22 From China, 38 From Japan to Fete Decade Foundation

PEKING—At the invitation of the sponsors of the East Asia Pressmen Conference which is scheduled to take place on August 5 for four days in Hsinking in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire, the Chinese delegation of 22 pressmen to be headed by Chao Mu-yu, director of the Central Telegraphic News Agency in Nanking, will leave here for Manchoukuo as soon as 15 Chinese pressmen selected from Central China come up here.

Besides the Chinese pressmen delegation, 38 representatives from Japan, four from Mengkiang, nine from the South Sea Regions as well as 30 Manchoukuoan delegates will attend the forthcoming meeting.

Peking Traders to Cut Prices

PEKING.—Indicating their determination to cooperate with the Government authorities for lowering commodity prices, the Chinese dealers of various trade guilds will further cut down the prices of articles. A detailed report to this effect has been submitted to the municipal Government for approval by the dealers concerned.

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Open Until Sept. 30
For convenience of Summer Residents in Karuizawa
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KARUIZAWA BRANCH
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GOLF CLUB
Open to the public until October
(All fees subject to 50 % Tax)

	Entrance Fees:	Daily Green Fee
Season	¥40.00	1.50
Week	20.00	1.50
Visitors		3.00
(July 15-Sept. 15)		5.00

Caddies .... ¥.35
9 holes .... 3,250 yds.
18 hole course under construction.

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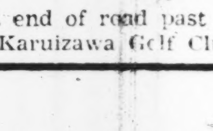

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PEARLS
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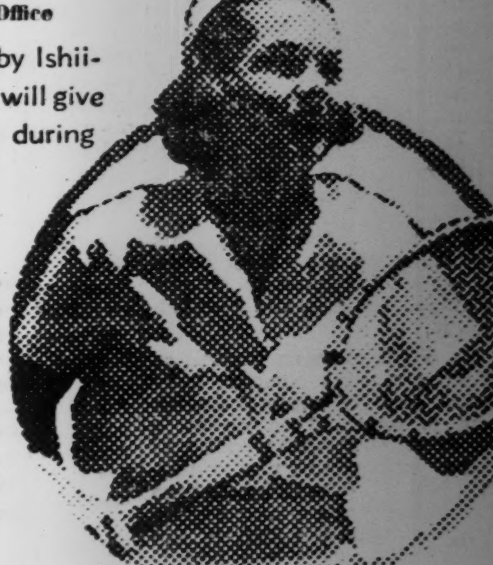

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JAPANESE CRUSOES TRACED ON ATSUTA

Many Relics Indicate Island Was Once Refuge for Ship-Wrecked Party

A member of the Navy Press Corps who landed on the Aleutian islands by accompanying the brave Landing Corps was greatly impressed to find some traces of life showing that a small number of Japanese people had once lived on those islands. The same reporter, who is now staying in Attu Island, newly named Atsuta Island, wrote his impressions in a letter to the Asahi as follows:

"One day in July, I went up a hill behind a small village with some soldiers. It was a fine day, although the morning mist was enveloping the entire island. Even to the islands far up in the north, summer has brought some sunshine and warm breezes. Clad in warm winter coats, we did not feel very cold. Sitting on withered reeds, we began eating our lunch, when suddenly one of the soldiers shouted 'Look! I can see it there!' I immediately took the binocular from the soldier and held it up to my eyes. Far away, a small dark spot came into sight floating in the mist. Gradually, recognized it as the very island on which we had landed some two months ago. The supreme admiration I had then felt for the marine spirit of the Japanese came back to my mind afresh.

"It is a small island, some one mile square, and some miles away in the north of Attu Island. When we landed there on a certain day in June, we found the ruins of a hut some 70 to 80 meters from the coast. We again saw a decayed barrel of Soya bean sauce by a small stream not wider than some 20 to 30 feet. It seems impossible now to explain in words how deeply I was moved then, for it was evident that some Japanese party had been ship-wrecked in the cold waters of the northern sea and had finally drifted to the island. With a clear imaginary picture of their hard struggle against the wind and snow, I put up a marker by the stream, on which I wrote down, 'The tomb of an unknown Japanese, June, the 17th year of Showa, the day of landing by the Japanese Army.'

"A few days later we again landed on another small island, where we found a church and several houses, although no sign of life was visible anywhere. The island was so desolate that the footsteps of the soldiers walking on the sand left monotonous echoes in the air. When walking along the coast, I discovered a piece of paper buried in the sand. Picking it up, I found it to be a page torn from some Japanese periodical. I wiped the dirt from the paper with my handkerchief and looked at it over and over again, as if I were a detective trying to discover some secret formula in the soiled sheet."

The correspondent closed his letter with the words, "I had never been so impressed as I was then by the expanding power of the Japanese. I put away the sheet carefully in my pocket as though it were a precious jewel I had found in an unknown land."

Attu is the westernmost island in the Aleutians, 53 degrees north latitude and 173 degrees east longitude. It lies 35 miles from east to west, and 15 miles from south to north. There is hardly any level land except a small portion some 50 meters long along the coast facing the Bering Sea. The mountains on the island are covered with deep snow all the year round. Dreary weather continues far into the summer months, the sun seldom showing itself through the thick clouds, and the island is usuall ycovered with mist.

SUMMER SCHOOL STARTED

Minister Ting Encourages Collegians In Nanking

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 4.—An opening ceremony for the summer training class for university students in the New Citizens' Movement was held here recently. The class has a total enrolment of 45 students of high scholastic standing selected from various Chinese universities.

The ceremony was presided over by Ting Mei-chuen, Minister of Communications, who delivered a short address before the students exhorting them to pursue the spirit of perservance in order to bring the New Citizens' Movement to an early realization.

The students attending the class include those from the National Central University, National Shanghai University, Canton University and other universities in Shanghai. The course will last three weeks.

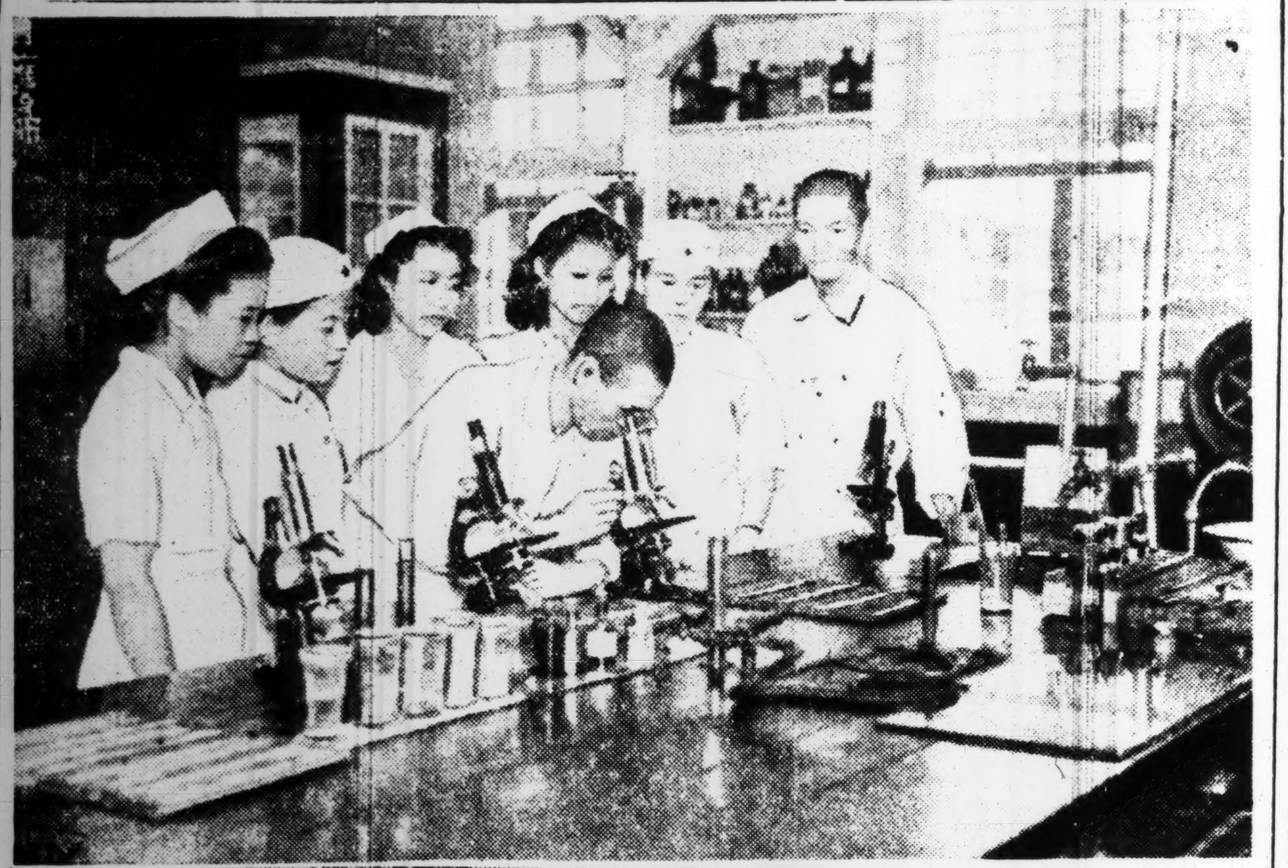
MEDICAL HOUSE TAKEN OVER

Hata of Okayama Medical College Heads Mackenzie Hospital

TIENTSIN, August 4.—The Mackenzie Memorial Hospital, a British medical establishment at Rue de Takou, which was taken over by the Japanese authorities with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, will have a Japanese medical professor as its new president.

The new head for the hospital is Dr. Bumpei Hata, of the Okayama Medical College in Japan, who will arrive in Tientsin on August 6 accompanied by eight physicians and a similar number of nurses.

Filipino Girls Cooperate With Japanese



Doing away with all vestiges of Americanism, the fair sex in all parts of the Philippines is co-operating with the Japanese in various fields. The upper picture shows Filipino nurses receiving medical instruction from the Japanese physicians. In the lower photo, two Filipino women are seen busily engaged in maintaining traffic order at one of the intersections.

Vargas Exhorts All Filipinos to Arise And Support Task of Creating Sphere

Domei

MANILA, August 6.—A stirring appeal to Filipinos to dedicate themselves to the task of reconstructing the Philippines under the principles of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, was sounded by Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippines Executive Commission, in an address to Filipino Army officers at Camp Delpilar, in Pampanga Province.

The address was given in the course of Mr. Vargas' first inspection trip to the provinces since organizing the executive commission.

Pointing out that young Filipinos are living in the most crucial moment in the history of the Philippines, Mr. Vargas declared, "At this period of Philippine history, we cannot be divided.

"To split apart would be to rend asunder the moral fiber of the Filipino people, and to divide our latent energies instead of pooling them together for the supreme effort.

"We need all men of your training and your intelligence who have gone through the withering ordeal of fire and steel."

The Filipino Chief Commissioner also praised the conduct of the Japanese occupation army who "did not approach like a conquering horde, but more in the spirit of a liberating army.

He added that by positive acts, the Japanese Army had proved Japan's true intentions, sincerity of aims and unselfish motives, and the Philippines have responded by feeling the first stirrings of the spirit of Greater East Asia which has lain dormant in the hearts of Filipinos.

Japan Must Watch Situation in India

(Continued From Page 1)

a radio address directed especially to members of the All-India Committee of the Indian Congress Party, which will convene to decide India's final stand toward British rule in India.

India today, the Indian nationalist leader declared, is facing Britain in a "final struggle," and if the Indians fail to take full advantage of their present golden opportunity, there can be no hope for Indian independence in the future.

Emphasizing that Britain seeks to control the world by keeping India in serfdom, Mr. Bose said that the success of India's independence movement not only will mean the salvation of 400,000,000 Indian people but a step in the emancipation of other races suffering under Anglo-American imperialism.

Mr. Bose strongly cautioned the Indian people against siding with Britain, declaring that should Britain be so fortunate as to win the war, the Indians would only become victims of further exploitation by Britain which would seek to recoup its losses resulting from the war. The Indian people can be reminded of the severity of British oppression by looking back on the past, Mr. Bose said.

Calling on all Indians to rise up against British rule, the Indian nationalist leader concluded that it was in the power of the Indians today to regain the former status of freedom they once enjoyed.

JAPANESE FILM MAKES HIT

SHANGHAI—An introductory showing of Japanese moving pictures to a Chinese audience was held at the Cathay Hotel recently when the Sino-Japanese Cultural Association invited about 300 leading Chinese including Chien Ta-kwei, Vice-President of the Central Reserve Bank, to a Japanese cinema program.

Newsreels were followed by a short feature showing the new Canton, and then by the main picture, "There Was a Father," a Shochiku production which received special recommendation from the Japanese Education Ministry and won a prize from the Cabinet Information Board, for its vivid pictorialization of paternal love.

Says Manchoukuo Defense Complete

(Continued From Page 1)

Rokuro Takebe, Chief of the General Affairs Board of the Manchoukuo Government, congratulatory messages from Premier General Hideki Tojo, President Wang Ching-wei, Prince Teh, head of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia, and others were read.

The president and vice-presidents of the conference were recommended and the morning session came to an end after passing a resolution to thank the Japanese Forces.

The afternoon meeting will be opened from 1:30 p.m. when two committees on papers and magazines will be formed.

Deliberation will be held on friendship and cooperation between press circles in East Asia, and the session will end at about 4 p.m., after issuing a declaration.

Representing the Japanese delegates, Mamoru Kudo, addressed the meeting this morning, paying respects to the ten years' development of Manchoukuo as a pioneer nation for liberation of East Asia, and expressing hopes for further cooperation among the journalists of all nations in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, particularly China, Manchoukuo and Japan, in view of the important role of journalism in wartime.

On behalf of the Chinese delegates, Kuan I-hsien expressed his firm belief in the growth of esprit-de corps among the newspapermen of the three countries in recalling the first meeting held at Canton, the home of the hero of the Chinese revolution, Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

He declared that all the journalists in the Co-Prosperity Sphere should exert their best energies in guiding public opinion in the present war of liberation of the Asiatic peoples.

In conclusion, he asserted that the meeting opens a new epoch for the journalists to commence action and not discussion.

ALL BANKS IN SHANGHAI COMPELLED TO REGISTER

Must Obtain Business License Else Cannot Operate, Decrees Finance Ministry

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, August 6.—In compliance with the regulations of the Finance Ministry of the National Government, all Chinese banks in Shanghai have registered with the Ministry and obtained business licences.

Henceforth, no new banks will be allowed to start business unless they have first obtained approval of the Finance Ministry after due registration.

Meanwhile, it is also learned that all the banks which have not been properly organized, are undergoing a thorough re-adjustment and increasing their capital in order to help strengthen the financial structure of the local community.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice

Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 5:30, 7:00 a.m.; Noon, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; Noon, 7 and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6, 7:50 a.m.; 2:45 p.m.
Market Reports: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
Music for Workers 2:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10 a.m.

Friday

—Morning—

6:30 Morning Talk, "Cultivation," by Tadao Sugino; Narration "The Note of Requital," by Announcer Wada.
7:00 Time; News; Music: Chamber Music, "Cello Sonata in A Major" (Beethoven) and Orchestra, Opera "The Barber of Sevilla" (Rossini).
8:00 Summer National School Hour: Talk, "The Story of a Cricket," by Masaru Hara.
9:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: Talk, "Summer and Children's Observations on Nature," by Dr. Fumie Omachi; Music.
10:00 Juvenile Hour: Monologue, "Things in a Pond," by Naoji Iwata.

—Afternoon—

12:30 Mandolin solo, by Kinuko Hiruma; Matsubara Accordion Band.
2:30 Music and Radio Exercise for Workers.
5:00 News; Music.
5:50 Program Announcement.

—Evening—

6:00 Children's Hour: News; Talk, "Health Corps," by Dr. Genichi Kato.
6:30 "Sonata in A Major" (Mozart), by Tamaki Maeda (Violin) and Eiichi Yamada (Piano).
7:40 Radio Meeting Hour: Lecture, by Welfare Minister, Surgeon Lieutenant-General Dr. Chikahiko Koizumi; Announcement by The Imperial Rule Assistance Association.
8:00 Naniwabushi, by Tomoe Kimura; Koto Music.
9:00 News; Talks on "Radio Exercise," by Kin Matsuda of Nagoya City, Fukuji Urayama of Yamagata City and Jinsaburo Fukuyama, Chief of the Sapporo Radio Exercise Society.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation and News; Broadcast from Peking: "Reports on North China"; "The Song of New North China."

SUPERIOR SWORDS PRODUCED BY SEKI

Town in Gifu Prefecture Is Scene of Expert Swordmaking by Modern Masters

In order to bring the sacred War of Greater East Asia to a victorious conclusion the Japanese military power and martial virtues must be further strengthened and economic stability must be secured through the increase of wartime production writes Lieutenant-General Haruji Suga, Director of the Ordnance Bureau of the War Ministry, according to Domei. The military power and martial virtues which have been handed down from generation to generation through the last 3,000 years in the history of Japan manifested in the sharpness of the Japanese swords, plus the "Yamato Damashii," states General Suga in his article which follows:

"With the purpose of serving the country by producing superior swords the town of Seki in Gifu Prefecture, which is known for its production of swords, with some 3,000 families and with a population of 18,000 has recently started out on a vigorous campaign to increase the production of swords. Apart from that, they have organized a special training course for youths, with the object of strengthening the fighting spirit.

"No other people possess swords as sharp as those possessed by the Japanese. They are not only sharp, but they are imbued with the quality of purifying and elevating the spirit of the owners. With the spread of the war into wider areas, the demand for those swords have consequently increased. In order to meet sufficiently the increase in demand, the swordsmiths are working day and night casting away their personal interests. These swordsmiths can be called true heroes fighting on the home front.

"In Gifu Prefecture, which was the birthplace of many expert swordsmiths, numerous present-day followers of the Master, Masamune, widely known as the best swordsmith that Japan has produced, and also of Seki-no-Magoroku, are seen working as hard as they can. Day in and day out, sounds of hammering are heard floating in the early morning air, echoing in the nearby mountains. The same sounds will continue for years to come making Gifu Prefecture an industrial battlefield. The workers are proud of their own craftsmanship and felt highly honored when they heard that Captain Kurihara killed many Chinese enemies with the sword produced in their workshop, and that the Hero-God, the late Commander Naoji Iwasa of the Special Attack Flotilla, wore the same type of sword.

"At the training camp some 13 boys headed by Tatsuichi Kaneko, the 27th descendant of Seki-no-Magoroku are exercising with swords day after day. With the introduction of machines, the home industry was transferred to factories. In the town of Seki many modern factories are producing hundreds of swords every day. The workers in these factories are not inferior to the master craftsmen of the earlier days. They work with all their might in order to produce swords of the very best quality for the use of the Japanese heroes fighting at the front. The last work of polishing is done by young women. They all look satisfied and happy when they look at the shining surface of the blades.

"Those who are fighting in the battlefields and others on the home front are united into one fighting force, to make the world realize the true spirit of Japanese knighthood and the strength of the country which is thus manifested by the sharpness of the Japanese swords and by the wearers of those swords."

A Promising Young Mermaid

Snapped by the candid camera just before she took the plunge is this young aquatic star who participated in the recent All-Japan Women's Swimming Meet held at the Meiji Jingu Pool.

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DR. KATSUMI KUROITA
Tokyo Imperial University

About forty years have passed since we went to war with Russia; and looking back over the years to that great campaign, who does not feel again the thrill of those critical days?

And when we recollect that, only after the Russian war, we have come to play an important role on the world's stage, we realize keenly that the Battle of the Japan Sea is one of the landmarks not only in Japanese but also in universal history. Needless to say, that phenomenol victory we won at Tsushima was the result of an immense amount of self-sacrificing exertion on the part of our naval officers and men; but then, it was Admiral Togo who commanded them so well that there was no negligence on their part in the accomplishment of their duties.

I do not wish here to dwell on the martial exploits of the Fleet-Admiral, for they are too well known, not only to our countrymen, but also to the outside world. Nor need I dilate upon the beauties of his personality for it is because of them that the hero is made the object of everybody's adoration.

Let me say a word, however, as to how the national spirit of Japan was embodied in the Admiral. As everybody knows, the message he sent to his command when he was going to engage the Russian fleet at Tsushima was, "The destiny of the Empire depends upon this single battle: let every man exert himself."

These words still appeal to us with as much force as they did about forty years ago to the officers and men of the Combined Fleet. They not only represent an instruction for naval and military men to conform to in times of national crisis, but also a great rule always to be laid to heart by every member of the nation in his daily life.

And the use of the term "Kokoku" in that message bears witness to the fact that our Admiral had a true understanding of our national constitution. For a long time it has been customary for us to call our country "Teikoku," though the other term is better, for it stands for "Sumera-Mikuni" and is suggestive of the peerlessness of our national constitution.

And it is very significant that Admiral Togo preferred it to "Teikoku" in the wording of his famous message. In my opinion Admiral Togo has won an imperishable memory, if only for that reason. And it was just because he was a great man with a true understanding of the national constitution that he was able to win so phenomenal a success in the Battle of the Japan Sea. I say he may be called the incarnation of the Japanese spirit.

If the Japanese spirit consists in wisdom, benevolence and valor as symbolized by the three sacred treasures, Admiral Togo combining those three virtues in his personality may justly be considered as that spirit incarnate. Indeed, he is among the greatest men in the world, not only in respect of martial exploits, but also in respect of character.

Future of Japanese Music

TSUNEYOSHI TSUZUMI
(Geijutsu Nippon no Tankyu)
Translated by M. Tanaka

The problem of the future of any phase of Japanese culture lies in how its intrinsic traits brought down from the past ages would fare in the competition with the traits brought in from the West.

Anyone would immediately say, "Take the good parts of Western culture and build them upon the spirit of Japanese culture." It is simple enough to say it. We have not yet seen this realized in any of the fields, except perhaps in our defense work. It is different, however, in the field of art. The problem would not be so easy to solve.

Of course, art problems cannot be solved in mere decades. But the problems, nevertheless, are constantly developing. I feel that we owe our descendants to give full consideration to this matter at this very moment.

Strange as it may seem, painting and music in Japan now lie in entirely opposite directions. Although Western painting is quite popular, it is far less important in Japanese life than Japanese painting.

Let us assume that Western painting is completely eliminated from the standpoint of preserving our national characteristics. We would find that this elimination would make very little difference in our daily life. Japanese painting can easily be adapted even to the foreign style rooms.

Then let us imagine our life without Japanese painting. We would have to endure quite a bit of disharmony in interior decoration and household furniture.

Influence of Western Music

In music, however, this relationship lies in the opposite direction. I cannot say, of course, that Western music is far more popular than Japanese music. When the whole population is brought into consideration, we find that very few understand Western music. However, we also find that a large part of the intelligentsia class take interest in Western music and hardly any in Japanese music. Moreover, it is clear that Western music will be even more popularized in generations to come.

The children of the many homes where Western music is better appreciated hardly have the chance of listening to Japanese music, for the latter is entirely disregarded in the schools.

We can easily see that Japanese music is decidedly out of place in the schools. Aside from music academies, there is none equipped with Japanese musical instruments. On the other hand, there is none without Western musical instruments of one kind or another.

Should Western music in its broadest sense be excluded from the schools, the national anthem would have to be sung to the accompaniment of Japanese court music. How awkward it would be then, unless the students were clad in ceremonial gowns and the whole atmosphere were made to harmonize. The same can be said of the Army and Navy.

In short, as all public and community life of present day Japan is conducted in Western style, Japanese music does not harmonize with it.

Living Music

The sphere of Japanese music, then, is considerably limited in our present life. Of course, there are the Nogaku, Joruri, and the Nagauta, Kiyomoto, and Tokiwazu connected with the Kabuki. However, we cannot say that they have an intrinsic relation with our life. They belong to the past ages and not to this age. The age in which Nogaku could exist in harmony with the people's life has gone. For this reason present day incidents cannot be treated in the No. It is impossible to think of the fall of Nanking made into a No drama.

As the Joruri belongs to a more recent age, it is not impossible for the story of the Three Human Bullets to be performed in a Ningyo Joruri (puppet show). However, even then one cannot but feel some disharmony in the atmosphere.

These old forms of Japanese music are barely continuing their existence in the gay quarters, which seem to be somewhat related to the world of Kabuki. New productions may be created with these special worlds as background, but they will exist only in those worlds and not in the everyday life of the people.

The only Japanese musical instrument that still has close enough relationship with everyday life, at least in number, is the "koto", although it too is being replaced by the piano. The next perhaps is the "samisen" and "shakuhachi" as accompaniments to "jiuta", or Japanese ballads.

As story telling music, there are the "biwa" and "naniwabushi," which although crude, have a strong relationship with the present and hence, have a firm foothold among the populace. Besides these are the popular songs, which are also a vivid example of this world.

When we look at this list of living music, we find that there is none among them that can be placed in the school curriculum. In painting, on the other hand, although Japanese painting was taught in schools for a long period in the Meiji Era, it gradually gave way to Western painting during the latter part of the Era. At present however, stress is being laid on Japanese painting from the standpoint of preserving the national characteristics.

Pure Japanese Music

In music, however, songs have been taught according to the Western musical scale from the very beginning, and pure Japanese music has been totally ignored. Except for the "koto" that is taught in some schools as an elective, Japanese instruments are totally left out of the schools. It is to be regretted that the "samisen," which has the most expressive power among Japanese instruments, is connected with the gay quarters, thereby making it out of place in the schools.

It would be foolish to take up Japanese music without giving due consideration for the mere reason that great stress is now being put upon nationalism and Japanese culture. Needless to say, schools are for the building of future generations. The place for preserving things of the past is the museum.

Such cries as "Pure Japanese music should be taught in school instead of Western music" usually come from those who do not understand music. Japanese music should be taught, of course, but deep consideration should first be given to its present state and its prospective ability. We should see which part of Japanese music in its present form can be developed in the future and which is already in the preservation stage.

Of course, all art in the preservation stage does not have raison d'etre only for the sake of revering the past. It is also because its continued existence will directly have a great influence upon future art.

However, a distinct line should be drawn between this type of music and that which will directly create from itself the music of future Japan.

It is indeed a difficult matter to look into the future of Japanese music. In the case of painting a Japanese painting is not yet in a stage of preservation, it progresses together with the time. Although there are many points to be criticized, the Japanese painting of today shows development from that of the Meiji Era. Roughly speaking, it has become somewhat Westernized. At the same time Western painting in Japan has likewise been Japanized. Perhaps it is in this blending, in which the two different types of painting cannot be distinguished, that the future of Japanese painting lies.

The future of music is far from being an easy one. The reason, perhaps, lies in the fact that Japanese music has developed closely connected with dance and drama. In Nogaku, for example, the chanting cannot be separated from the actual performance. It is herein also that the No has felt the restriction of the times.

Anachronism

The mood of a time can be grasped in the music alone, and more so when costumes are used in the play. For this reason anachronism is especially strong in No. Any incident of pre-Muromachi Period might be taken up in No, but anything after that period would be extremely inharmonious, for our national culture has gone into a new stage since the Onin Rebellion, and the No at that time entered a stage of preservation.

The Kabuki, too, although a popular art in the Edo Period without the least sign of anachronism, has now gone into a preservation stage.

The peculiarity of our history of music lies in that our music has developed in many parallel lines and not in a single line. Western music, on the other hand, has developed as one large stream. For this reason religious music may be played in its original form by modern orchestras with no difficulty. Moreover, excepting some special ones, those of the past have disappeared into the past and are not preserved as in Japanese music. In short, Western music has developed in one single line.

Tone of Voice

In our music, however, the No and the Joruri are entirely different things, and in spite of the influence the No has given to the Joruri, no one has ever thought of combining and harmonizing these two. The two are kept separated by means of the moods of the different times, which in turn are differentiated by the tone of the voice. There is a special tone for No and a special one for Joruri. Nagauta has its own Nagauta tone, and Kiyomoto a Kiyomoto tone. The accompaniment is played in accordance with the tone. The mode of the time and the tone, which Western music has tried to discard in its development is life itself in Japanese music. Herein lies the difficulty of uniting the Western and Japanese music of the past. This problem must first be solved before a new form of music can be created.

It is impossible to predict whether the music of future Japan would be founded on Western music or on Japanese music. However, from the above fact that a large part of Japanese music is going into the preservation stage, we can more or less surmise that it would be founded on Western music.

However, I, on my part, believe that the music of future Japan will be founded neither on Western nor on Japanese music but upon that which lies between these two. This, of course, does not mean that we need not try to further our understanding of these two types of music. The deeper our understanding is the finer would be the music that is to come, for all arts of man, in spite of their apparent differences, are ultimately related.

切支丹宗門来朝實記

"The Real Record of the Arrival of Christianity in Japan"

The King rejoiced exceedingly and said to Urugan, "Reverend Sir, I have sent for you in order to send you to Japan to spread abroad the religion of the Bateren, and bring the Japanese into obedience. After you have so done, it is my intention, with a large army, to conquer Japan and annex it to my dominion. Although it is a small country, it is a Kingdom of the Gods, and for the most part, a country of benevolence and justice, so you will find it hard to bring it into obedience as much as you wish. Therefore, win them with your miraculous powers. Besides you must take presents with you."

It was decided that he would take seven kinds of rare and valuable things with him. The first was a telescope by which objects could be seen with one eye at a distance of 25 miles; the second was a miscroscope for looking at objects as small as a mustard-seed; the third was a tiger's skin; the fourth was an air-gun, which could kill at a distance of 450 feet; the fifth was 100 pounds of sandal wook; the sixth was a mosquito net, 12 feet square, which when folded could be put into a box three-quarters of an inch square; the seventh was a rosary called Kondats, made of the purple gold of Namba, having 42 beads. These, besides many other curios, were given to Urugan.

After some days, he set sail in a ship of Namban, and having passed one year and a half at sea, at length arrived at Nagasaki, in the province of Hizen.

Purposely dressed up in his foreign costume to attract attention, he walked about from place to place, visiting the Buddhist and Shinto temples. Being a strange looking man and of barbarous appearance, people regarded him as a wonder, and flocked to see him, so that it was soon rumored at Kyoto that strange looking foreigner had arrived at Nagasaki.

It may be well to state here that when the Shogun Yoshiteru was slain by Miyoshi, his younger brother Yoshiaki who was then a priest in the monastery of Ichijoin in Nanto, left the priesthood, and fled into the province of Goshu; and Oda Nobunaga, the Lord of the Castle of Azuchi in Goshu, proclaimed him Shogun.

Nobunaga Sends for the Padre

The Emperor Ogimachi highly approving of this, allowed Nobunaga to come to his palace, so that his power was like that of the dragon when it gets in a cloud, and the five Southern provinces bent to him, like the trees and grass bending to the wind.

Receiving the appointment of Kanryoshoku (Vice-Shogun) he lived at the Castle of Azuchi. Now hearing through those about him of the fact of a strange looking foreigner having arrived at Nagasaki, he felt greatly desirous of seeing him, so he ordered Suganoya Kuyemon, one of his ministers, to bring him to Kyoto.

Suganoya replied that Nagasaki being in the territory belonging to Ryuzoji Takashige, who was not one of his friends, he was not at liberty to do so.

Nobunaga replied that it was true, and told him to send one of the officers of Yoshiaki with the story that the Shogun wanted him. So instructing a person by the name of Saburiya Gennai in the matter, and giving out that he was confined to the desire of Yoshiaki, delivered a false message and a letter to Takashige, who, when he had reverently opened and read it, sent the man of Namban in a light carriage, accompanied by two interpreters and some of his own servants, to go up to the capital.

But Nobunaga, not intending from the first that he should go to the capital, sent messengers to meet him on the way at Tojiyotsuzuka and Tobanawate, and brought him to Azuchi. When Takashige heard of this he gnashed his teeth saying, "It was trick of that perfidious villain Nobunaga."

Strange Omen

Now about this time there was a strange event, for on the 24th day of the 8th month of the period called Eiroku (1558-70), 66 venerable fine trees which stood before a Shinto temple in the province of Senchu, called Sumiyoshi, were uprooted by an earthquake and fell. The priest of the temple Settsu-no-Kami reported the matter to the Emperor Ogimachi.

The Emperor wondered, saying, "That is just the number of provinces in this Empire. What kind of an omen can it be?" and had prayers offered up at all the Buddhist and Shinto temples and shrines in the five provinces about Kyoto.

Afterwards, on reflecting about it he thought it must have been an omen of the coming of the Padre to subjugate Japan to the Kingdom of Namban, for the arrival of the Padre at Kyoto was just 10 days after the falling of the pine trees.

To resume our story, the foreigner having arrived at the Castle of Azuchi, Nobunaga sent word to him to rest in a Buddhist temple called Myohoji, belonging to the sect of Nichiren. After entertaining him handsomely for three days, he admitted him to an audience on the 6th day of the 9th month.

Seated upon his throne, his family on his left, and his high ministers Hashiba-Chikuzen-no-Kami (Hideyoshi), Niwa Gorozaemon and Suganoya Kuyemon on his right, he was introduced by Hasegawa Takemaru. The presents were placed on a vermillion lacquered stand, and the most celebrated perfume was made to give forth its fragrance.

The Meeting

Urugan stood at the foot of the steps, while Nobunaga looked at him from a distance. Urugan was different from ordinary men; he was more than 9 feet high, head small, color red, eyes round, teeth like those of horses and whiter than snow, his hair and beard of a grey color, his age appeared to be about 50, his coat appeared to be made of cotton; it was short in the skirts, with long sleeves, and buttoned on the right side; on his head he wore a vulgar-looking bonnet, in his bosom he carried a perfume which diffused its odors all around. His mode of salutation was by putting his feet together, placing his hand on his breast, and bowing low.

Nobunaga inquired of him, through Inoko Hyosuke the interpreter, "For what reason have you come to this country from Namban?"

He replied, "In order to publish religion."

"What is your name?"

"Padre Urugan."

Nobunaga said, "As to the matter of your publishing religion it will be, in my opinion, very difficult; but we will think more about this by and by." He then ordered one of his ministers to make him a present of many rare things.

Conference

Now, after this, Nobunaga assembled all his ministers, together with the Buddhist priests, the learned men and physicians to his castle of Azuchi, and said,

"In respect of the foreigner who has now come for the purpose of publishing religion, it is difficult for me alone to decide; let each one of you freely express his opinion for or against allowing him to carry out his desire."

When the whole assembly was silent, and no one seemed disposed to reply, the great Confucianist Bunkyoin Dosen, advancing, said,

"It appears to me that man of Namban is a very vulgar looking fellow, and not the kind of man to teach religion. The Shinto religion, Confucianism, and Buddhism prevail, and are flourishing. I think it would be quite useless for him to teach a new religion; Your Excellency had better immediately order him to return to his own country."

Nobunaga, reflecting for a short time, and feeling in his heart that, right or wrong, he would like him to spread abroad religion, said,

"What Dosen has said seems to be in one view proper enough, and should not be obstinately rejected; but as to the religions prevalent in this country, we find that they have all been brought from abroad, for about a thousand years after the death of Buddha, Mato (Matanga) brought the Buddhist sacred books to China on a white horse, and afterwards gave them to Kenso, the second Emperor of the Han dynasty, who honored him, and invited him to the temple of Koroji. Finally, Buddhism spread through the 400 and more provinces of the Empire. Again in the reign of the Emperor Kinmei (552) Buddhism was brought to this country from Chosen; it has spread and become flourishing; and now also it is impossible for us to know how excellent the religion may be which the Padre has to propagate, wherefore my mind is made up to allow him to spread it abroad as much as he pleases. Let each one of you understand this."

The assembly was then dismissed.

New Church

After this Nobunaga ordered Suganoya Kuyemon to get a plot of land, 864 feet square, in the fourth ward of Kyoto, called Bomon; to bring large stones from the North Mountain, for building a wall around it; and regardless of the cost, to build a church of seven halls to be called after the name of the year, Yeirokuji.

But when the Buddhists of the Hiyeizan monastery heard of it, they consulted together and said, "No other temple but our Yenriyakuji has ever been called after the name of the year. In the reign of the 51st Emperor Heijo, and in the second year of the Daido era (806-9) a temple was built in the province of Yamato, on the hill Katao, which was called Daidoji after the name of the year, but this monastery would not permit it, and the signboard having the above name inscribed on it, was broken to pieces; this is a sure precedent, and why should Nobunaga now call this temple Yeiroku? It is indeed throwing contempt upon the Imperial Throne of the whole Empire; there is no reason why it should be allowed."

(To Be Continued)

Italian Institute Launches New Series With Essay on Ainu Moustache Lifters

The Istituto Italiano di Cultura (Italian Institute of Culture) at Kudan, Sanban-cho, has started a series of publications dealing with the cultural phases of Japan. These books will include all possible forms of scientific works, such as monographs, memoirs, essays and translations, to be published separately as an independent volume or a series of various short articles.

Gli Iku-Bashui Degli Ainu

The first volume, Gli Iku-Bashui Degli Ainu (Iku-bashui of the Ainu —Ainu Moustache Lifters), is an ethnological monograph, the result of Mr. Fosco Maraini's three years' study in Hokkaido. It is provided with a summary both in English and in Japanese.

This is the first time a study has been made on Ainu moustache lifters by a European scholar, and also the first original study on the Ainu in the Italian scientific literature. A remarkable fact worthy of mention is that the first European who visited the Ainu was an Italian missionary, Pater Gerolamo de Angelis (1567-1623) from Enna, Sicily.

The subject of Mr Maraini's book, the moustache lifter, is one of the most important objects in the Ainu culture. The usual Iku-bashui is about a foot long and looks rather like a paper-cutter. It is generally made out of different kinds of wood, and sometimes out of bone or horn. This rather fancy article, usually carved and skilfully decorated with various designs, as explained in the above-mentioned book, plays a very important role in the cultural life of the Ainu.

The Iku-bashui is employed mostly in the Kamui-nomi, a sort of a brief ceremony in itself and also a part of more important ceremonies.

This ceremony takes place as follows: The Ekashi, an elderly man, takes up with his left hand a cup filled with millet beer or sake. In his right hand he holds a Bashui. The cup is lifted to the forehead while the Ekashi bows slightly. He dips one end of the Bashui in the cup and then waves it a few times in the air so as to sprinkle some drops of the liquid as an offering to the gods. At this point he sometimes offers a little prayer. If he does so, the Bashui acts as a messenger to the gods. The final act consists of drinking the contents of the cup while lifting the moustache with the Bashui.

The Iku-bashui is richly ornamented on both sides. Its upper part ornaments represent marine fauna: symbols of the Ainu beliefs (like the grampus or killer whale—God of the Sea; the Hokkaido bear as God of the Mountain; flying birds, and sometimes only their footprints as God of the Air; and geometric patterns. Itoppa or notches, from two to five in number, are found on both ends of the Bashui. Itoppa are used as ancient and typically Ainu symbols and their use is restricted to cases of particularly sacred emotional associations. In the lower part of the Bashui one can see the Shiroshi, i.e., the more recently made marks of individual ownership.

Mr. Maraini's work is based on careful observation of Ainu life and on the study of the most important collection of Ainu folk-craft. Pictures of the collections of Mr. Sueo Sugiyama of Tokyo, the Hokkaido Museum and the Hokkaido Colonial Museum, both at Sapporo, as well as of the author, are included in the book.

After examining about 1,000 Iku-bashui, the author made a long and patient investigation to divide the existing material into four different groups. He also followed the gradual transformation of the ornaments, from their first naturalistic form to their ultimate geometric patterns, like the grampus for example. The grampus, which is a symbol of the God of the Sea, gradually changed into a single or a double S-form. In many instances these interesting transformations are illustrated by sematic figures. This second part is probably the most interesting one of this whole book and of great importance to anyone interested in archeology or ethnology.

The third and last part deals with the religious meaning and the probable origin of Iku-bashui, following the method of culture-history.

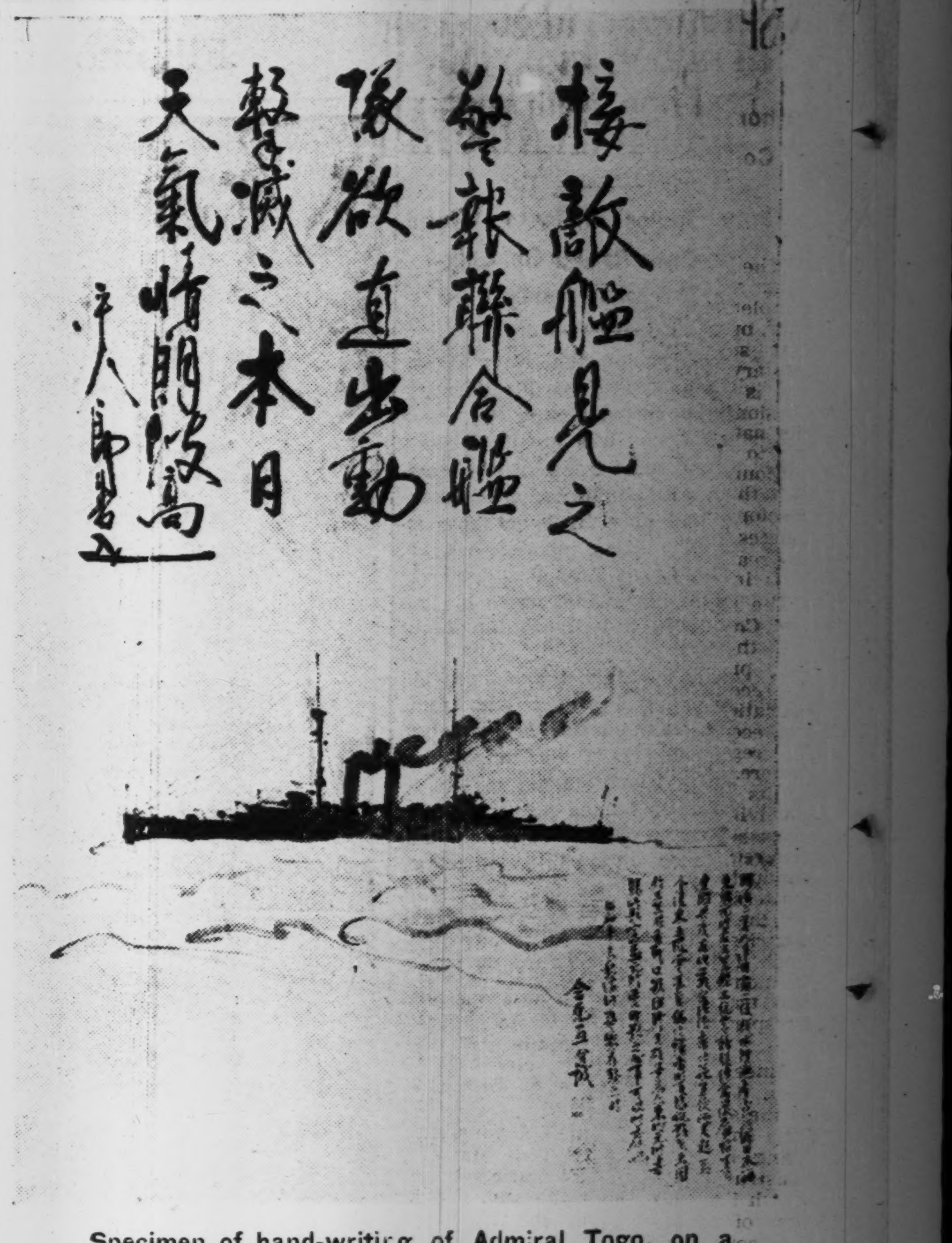
Mr Marani knows better than to be stubbornly dogmatic in his conclusions. "It is difficult to say exactly what sort of influence there has been and in which direction it has acted. However, it seems that the Iku-bashui, which forms such an interesting element of Eastern Ethnography, is on the one hand intimately connected with all that is most typical of Ainu culture, but on the other hand undoubtedly shows some connection, as yet unspecifiable, with the surrounding civilizations."

Lontano Tibet

Lontano Tibet (Remote Tibet) is a collection of photographs taken by Mr. Fosco Maraini, with notes both in Italian and Japanese.

Far beyond the great continental or sea routes, situated on the highest plateau of the world visited, only by a few fortunate foreigners, scientists or ardent believers of the Buddhist faith, it is no wonder that it appears before our eyes as a Country of Mysteries. Books by prominent Japanese scholars like Kawaguchi and Tada have helped to lift the mystic veil of ignorance, but how can mere words be sufficient when the eyes want to see, to see the country, the endless line of the most gigantic mountains of the world, the luxuriant vegetation which covers the earth, the animals wild and domestic, the picturesque towns or villages, the town walls built after the magnificent Great Wall of China, the famous potalas, the monasteries and the holy stupas, as well as the inhabitants, these heavily built, sun-tanned mountain people and their way of life. To see all this only through reading is to doubt like the doubting Saint Thomas.

After one glance through Lontano Tibet, one is struck by the sincere humanistic attitude of Mr. Maraini toward the Tibetans. He wishes to show the real Tibet through his beautiful photographs so that we may better understand these people—the abbot of Gynatse sitting on a high chair, the hermit who has been living for eight years in a small cave in his desire to cut himself off from worldly affairs in order to concentrate his mind on the supreme laws of life; the laughing begger with his uncombed hair growing down to his shoulders.


接敵艦見之
警報聯合艦
隊欲直出動
撃滅之本日
天氣晴朗波高
平八郎書

Specimen of hand-writing of Admiral Togo, on a picture by Takeji Fujishima.

The Master Muses Through The Ages

Part Two

On The View From Mount Kagu

Emperor Jomei (A.D. 629-41)
(Manyoshu)

Land of Yamato! of thy myriad hills,
Peerless and fair stands forth this Heavenly mount
Of high Amenokagu, from whose height,
Climbing its lofty brow, I stand and gaze
On the far-stretched champaign, whence faint blue smoke
Curls from a thousand dwellings, to the skies—
On the sea-plain, always the circling gulls
Rise flight on flight, and hover in the blue;
"Land of the Dragon-fly!" O Land to love!
Of rich abundance, and of fertile grain!

Spring and Autumn

Princess Nukada (A.D. 673-76)
(Manyoshu)

Now cometh Spring, all lightsomeness,
From the ice-chains of Winter free,
And birds, whose songs erstwhile were mute,
Flood all the woods with melody.

The glades where late no blossom showed,
Hills that were bare, are decked with flowers.
But, in the tangle of the woods,
I can scarce reach the songsters' bowers.

Matted and thick with twining growths,
Out of my reach the sweet buds blow,
While in the Autumn, undeterred,
I thread the copse, where red sprays glow.

Thrusting the duller browns aside,
Choosing the tints with flame alight,
Give me the Autumn hills that bring
Deep breaths of pleasure and delight!

Love-Lady

Emperor Temmu (A.D. 673-86)
(Manyoshu)

Lo! on Mikane's heights,
In fair Yoshino's Land,
Tireless the snow alights
On winding mountain ways;
There the fierce-driven rain
Ever its rage displays.
So, just as ceaselessly,
Snow and rain fall,
Dwell all my thoughts on thee,
Loved above all!

On The Death of His Wife

By Hitomaro (A.D. 673-86)
(Manyoshu)

When hand in hand, we two did wend
Adown the paths of Life our way,
And from the dike's ridge yonder, gazed
On the dense elm-tree's green array,
From out whose leafy canopy,
Glimped here and there, our cottage eaves;
Then were our tender thoughts of love,
Frequent as are the fresh spring leaves
Upon the tangled boughs.

Leaning on thee; my very soul
Rested in perfect trust on thee.
Sad is the doom that none may shun,
Over the far-flung purple moor,
'Midst the white funeral banners borne,
With the wild-fowl at break of dawn,
And they must hide thee far away,
As sunset-hills hide out the day.

Thy little son, a memory
Of thy dear self, weeps bitter tears,
And seeks for comfort in my arms.
I fondle him, to soothe his fears;
But with a man's unskilful hand,
Lacking the tender touch that cheers.
Our chamber, now so desolate,
Where once all close our pillows lay!
The night is filled with loneliness,
And sorrow darkens all the day.

I know thou sleepest on the hill
Of the cock-crowing, but in vain
I climb its steep and stony heights,
Nor one dim moment shall again
On her, who living, I loved best
These eyes of mine adoring rest!
Homewards I turn, and in our lonely room,
Without the alcove, in the silent gloom
My gaze falls on thy pillow!

Envoy

Still the fair moon illumes the Autumn night,
As when last year we marvelled at its light,
But between thee and me, a year's whole space,
That one past year divideth!

ECONOMIC RESOURCES IN SPHERE IMPORTANT

Authorities Doing Their Best for Construction of Greater East Asia

"The construction of Greater East Asia, strictly speaking, cannot be completed by economic construction only, but in consideration of the fact that successful execution of the military operations in the present war is largely dependent on the expansion of the economic strength in the national defense sphere belonging to each fighting party, it goes without saying that we must attach the greatest importance to the development of all economic resources in the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia," says Mr. Iwao Hata in the Nikkan Kogyo.

The Greater East Asia Construction Council, which was established in the Cabinet in February last, presented to the Government its recommendation concerning the educational policy, population policy, and economic construction policy in all regions in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Following the presentation of its opinion to the Government involving the three important questions stated above, the Commission was requested by the Government to conduct a careful study of all matters concerning the development of the mining and technical industries, electric power, agriculture and forestry, live-stock raising, financing and banking, and traffic and transportation, etc. in the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia.

Since then, the Commission has been devoting its time and energy to the study of all matters involved. This shows that the authorities are doing their best for the economic construction of Greater East Asia, which is essential for perfect execution of the military operations of this country.

Presented Opinion

In June last, the Commission presented to the Government its recommendation in answer to all the questions put by the Government.

The policy of the Government concerning the economic construction of Greater East Asia was outlined in the speeches made in the Diet at the beginning of this year by the Premier, the Commerce and Industry Minister, the President of the Cabinet Planning Board and other Ministers of the Cabinet. At that time, however, the public was without an accurate knowledge concerning the details of the State policies to be followed in connection with those important matters. We are glad that the policy of the Government is now made clear to all through the opinion which the Greater East Asia Construction Deliberative Commission has presented to the Government.

It is noticeable in this connection that the Commission made the greatest possible efforts to leave no stone unturned in studying all questions concerned before it presented its opinion to the Government. For instance, President Teiichi Suzuki of the Planning Board made a visit of inspection to all industrial centers concerned in order to obtain the most accurate knowledge of all matters under his jurisdiction.

Preference to Minerals

After a long and thoroughgoing study, the Commission arrived at the conclusion that first preference must be given to the development of mineral wealth in connection with the economic construction of the southern regions. On July 23, after its 5th general meeting, the Commission gave an outline of the opinion it had given to the Government as follows:

(1) In the first stage of development, greater stress must be placed on the development of iron, coal, copper, aluminum and steel.

(2) In connection with the development of the mining industries, special measures must be taken in consideration of the local habits, customs and manners as well as the administrative policy of the districts concerned.

(3) As the preliminary step to the successful development of the mineral wealth in the southern regions, a reform and a fundamental rationalization must be carried out of the mining industries in Japan.

(4) In order to realize an organic and coordinative operation of all mining industries throughout Greater East Asia, Japan must hold itself responsible for the guidance of all peoples engaged in the mining industries in different regions of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

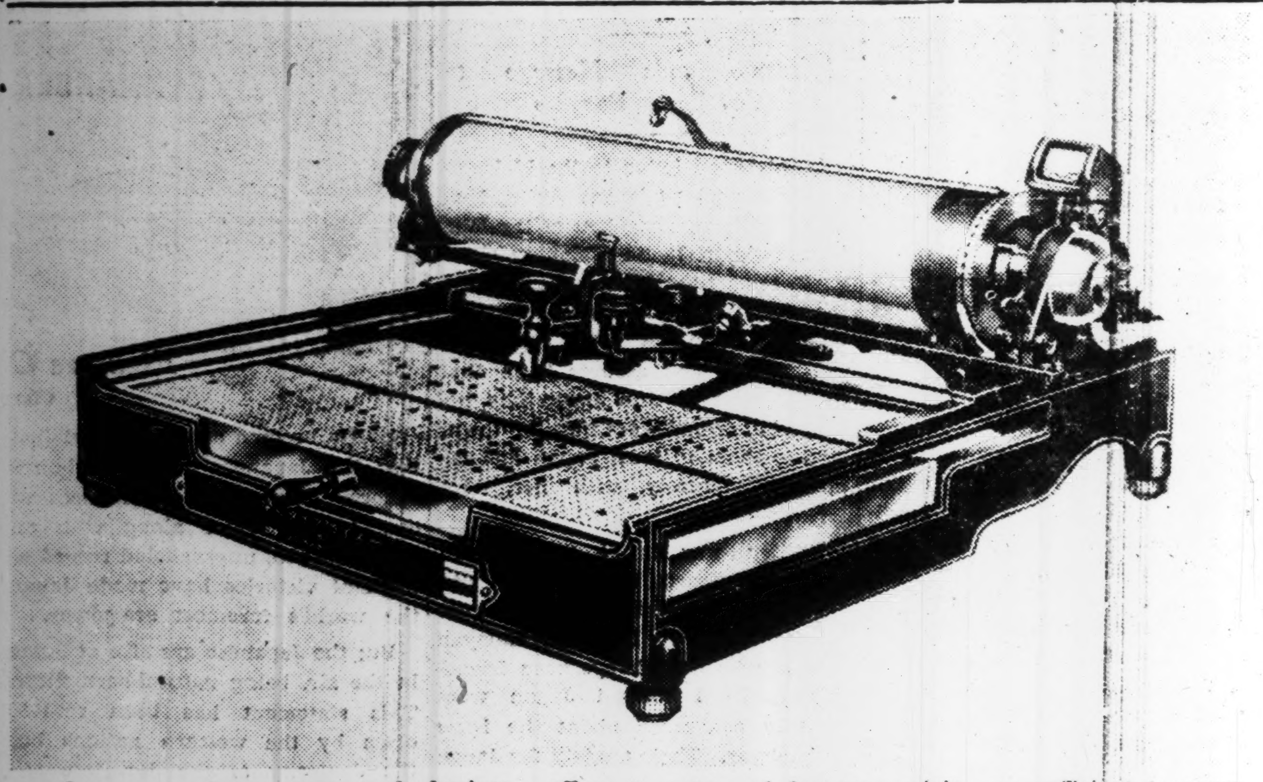
(5) For the maintenance of coordination relative to the construction of the mining industries in those regions, as well as for the smooth execution of the planned development of the mining industries, we must extend our control over the mining industries in various regions of the Co-Prosperity Sphere one by one. In the meantime, the function of the Mining Control Corporation must be steadily strengthened.

(To Be Continued)

Bean Cake as Fertilizer

Among the constituent elements of bean cakes are three fundamental elements of fertilizer, namely, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potassium. Especially important is the nitrogenous content of bean cakes which averages about 6.8 per cent in the case of the round cake, while its absorbability and fertilizing quality are excellent, making bean cakes a fine nitrogenous fertilizer. As compared with 6.8 per cent of nitrogen, the average phosphoric content of bean cakes is 1.2 per cent and the potassic content 1.7 per cent, making bean cakes usable also as phosphoric or potassic fertilizer.

For Future Typists of Greater East Asia



In every Government and business office throughout Japan we find girls of all ages diligently typing with remarkable speed, not to mention accuracy, on one of these machines. Despite the numerous Chinese ideographs, the number of characters for ordinary use is limited to about 1,000 which, together with 48 syllabic characters of Japanese origin, are sufficient to cover epistolary and other documentary needs. Because of the ease with which one of these typewriting machines can be managed, makers are pressed for orders from their customers in distant places as Manchoukuo and China.

TRADERS TO BE AIDED IN ADVANCE TO SOUTH

Association Discusses Matter —Will Suggest Measures To Government

The Greater East Asiatic Trade Inquiry Association at its meeting held wednesday at the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry made a deliberative and exhaustive study of all matters concerning the advance of Japanese traders to the southern regions and in accordance with the decision reached at the meeting the Association is expected to make a representation to the Government suggesting the following measures that may facilitate the advance of Japanese traders to the southern regions, says the Nikkan Kogyo:

1. To complete a system for purchasing and distributing goods.

2. Authorized purchasers and distributors shall be stationed at key points in accordance with a deliberative plan.

3. The kinds of goods to be handled by each purchaser and distributor of goods shall be specified beforehand, so that each may always handle the same kinds of goods, which will facilitate the purchase and distribution of all goods required.

4. A certain financial strength shall be required of all parties who are to engage in the distribution of those goods.

5. Due respect shall be paid to the position of all parties who are already engaged in the distribution of all goods required, so that there may occur no dispute between the newcomers and those already engaged in the business in the southern regions.

6. Those who are to engage in the distribution and purchase of goods shall be selected after considering the various matters given below:

(a) Preference shall always be given to those who on account of the sudden change in the situation, have been obliged to discontinue their business or to take up a new vocation.

(b) Persons to be selected for the business in question must be men of character, experience, and ability.

(c) Selection of persons for the duty in question shall be executed by the Trade Control Corporation taking into account the opinion of the official organizations in the southern regions.

7. Those who are to engage in purchasing and distributing goods in the southern regions shall be subjected to necessary training.

FAT RESOURCES IN SOUTH TO BE BETTER DEVELOPED

Various Companies of Japan and Chosen Considering Extension of Activities

Development of fat and grease resources in the Southern Regions will be considerably promoted due to the extension of the fields of activities of the Nikka Fat and Grease Company of Kobe, Japan Fat and Grease Company of Tokyo, Kyodo Fat and Grease Company of Chosen and other leading Japanese commercial firms to the South, says the Nippon Kogyo.

Of the various commercial firms, the Nikka of Kobe has already decided to send an inspection party to a certain region in the South, while the Japan Fat and Grease Company is considering the investment of a large capital in the industry in question.

These commercial firms of Japan Proper and Chosen will start their activities in the Southern Regions using production equipment of the former hostile concerns.

Bill Clearings

Aug. 6
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	259.047	137.029
Balance	29,979	29,898

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	134.3	Same
N.Y.K., new short-term	93.3	+ .20
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	101.4	+ .20
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.50	Same

UPSWING CONTINUES ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Japan Electric Power Gains ¥3.00 at One Bound in Long-Term Section

The Tokyo Stock Exchange continued to witness an upward swing yesterday due to the overnight news about the prospective termination of the German forces' successful drives in the Caucasus region and the mounting anti-British agitation in India.

In the long-term section, Nissan Chemical Industrial advanced ¥1.80, Nippon Heiki ¥1.90, Japan Mining new, and Toyo Bearing ¥1.20 each, Tokyo Iron Rope ¥1.10, Manchoukuo Tobacco and Toa Tobacco ¥1.00 each, but most remarkable was the sharp gain scored by Japan Electric Power of ¥3.00 at one bound.

The short-term section was invariably calm and quotations closed within a narrow range of fluctuations, and so it was with the spot market.

Yesterday's closing prices of the key wares in the short-term section were: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥134.30, N.Y.K. ¥108.70, its new ¥93.30, Kanebo Spinning ¥152.10, its new ¥101.40, Teikoku Rayon, new ¥89.70 and Osaka Exchange, new ¥72.90.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Clos.		Sept.	Oct.
First Section				
Tei'ku Rayon n. (37½)	....	....	90.4	89.9
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	....	....	....	70.3
Ensuiko Sugar (50)	63.5	....	64.2	64.4
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	108.8	....	....	109.5
Do. new (37)	93.8	u .3	....	94.7
O. S. K. (50)	97.5	....	97.7	98.4
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	82.9	d .2	83.1	83.3
Do. new (25)	54.7	u .6	55.0	55.3
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	84.5	u .1	....	84.9
Third Section				
Japan Automobile Ind.	....	....	....	72.5
Ikegai Automobile Ind.	64.2	....	64.6	65.3
Furukawa Ind.	137.9	d .6	94.6	95.0
Mitsubishi Machinery	138.4	d .4	137.8	137.9
Japan Fat	67.9	....	....	....
Japan Nickel	46.0	d .2	46.1	....
Japan Carbon		d .2	83.8	84.5
Toyo Ball Bearing	....	....	89.0	89.9
Japan Soda	41.7	....	42.0	42.1

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

Kogo 5%	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10
Second 5%	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.05
First 4%	102.95	102.95	102.95	102.95

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	134.2	134.3	134.0	134.3
N. Y. K., old	108.2	108.2	108.2	108.2
N. Y. K., new	93.2	93.5	93.9	93.3
Do. new	101.2	101.3	101.0	101.4
Teikoku Rayon. n.	89.7	89.7	89.7	89.7
Japan Steel Tube	68.6	68.6	68.6	68.8
Japan Oil	76.5	76.7	76.5	76.9
S. M. Railway	72.7	72.7	72.7	72.7
Mitsubishi Heavy	84.8	84.9	84.6	84.9
Hitachi Works	76.2	....	....	76.3
Japan Mining	58.4	58.7	58.5	58.7
Manchurian Ind.	58.0	58.1	58.0	58.0

Fish Arrivals Increase

Arrivals on the fish market here are increasing of late to the complete satisfaction of Tokyo citizens, although the variety available is not large, says the Chugai.

The supply of horse-mackerel, bonito, and yellow tail is quite sufficient on account of the special mode of fishery being followed of late in order to save time and labor.

NEW PORT FOR CHINA IS NOW BEING BUILT

Work Starts on Tangku Harbor —Will Handle Large Quantities of Cargo by 1944

Relative to the economic construction of North China, Dr. Shichiro Miura, Chief of the Technical Department of the Asia Development Board spoke at length over JOAK Wednesday evening. The following being the gist of his speech as reproduced by the Nikkan Kogyo.

North China is exporting great quantities of various materials to Japan and other places, and the volume of exports from North China is expected to show an enormous increase in a few years. The construction of the new port of Tangku has been started in accordance with the decision reached by the Asia Development Board after a careful study concerning its accessibility as well as the facilities of traffic between the new port and various industrial centers of North China, such as Tientsin, Peking, etc.

According to the plan in question, the new port of Tangku will be equipped for loading and unloading enormous quantities of cargoes annually beginning 1944. The construction of the port is now being conducted by the Bureau for New Tangku Port Construction which belongs to the North China Traffic Company.

The new port of Tangku will occupy a spacious area with two long breakwaters with a total length of 20 kilometers. At present, a few score of dredgers are engaged in dredging 10,000,000 cubic meters of earth from the bottom of the sea. On July 25, a medium-size steamer was successfully brought alongside one of the piers under construction.

In keeping with the progress in the construction of the new port of Tangku, measures are being taken to strengthen the transportation system between the new port and coal mines in the hinterland.

In view of the enormous productive power of North China, the new port of Tangku by itself is not enough for the exportation of all products produced in those regions. Therefore, the North China Traffic Company is also making preparations for the expansion of Tsingtao Port for completion by 1944.

The Port of Lienyun, which was destroyed by the enemy troops at the beginning of the China Affair, is now enjoying prosperity as a port for exporting coal. The port got through temporary repairs the year before last. But, they are now undergoing fundamental repairs.

FAPI USE DISCONTINUED IN MORE CHINA DISTRICTS

Exchange to Start Aug. 10— Central Reserve Bank Opens Branch at Hankow

The Nanking Government has decided to circulate the Central Reserve Bank notes in place of the old fapi in and around the Wuhan Triborough District, and it is from this viewpoint that this bank has opened its branch office in Hankow on August 3, reports an Asahi correspondent from Hankow.

The Finance Ministry of the Nanking Government on Tuesday promulgated relative ordinances thereby nullifying the old fapi and announcing an all-round exchange of the old fapi for the Central Reserve Bank notes at the ratio of 2 to 1, states the dispatch, starting on August 10 and lasting through until the 23.

The dispatch adds that the Central Reserve Bank will shortly open other branches at Kiukiang, Nanchang, Ichang, Shasi and Yochow in the hope of withdrawing the old fapi notes from circulation along the Yangtze.

METHODS FOR MAKING SYNTHETIC OIL TOLD

Fishers' Method Most Popular —Japan Using Oilshale Distillation Since 1929

A brief and compact explanation is given in the Nikkan Kogyo of the method of producing synthetic oil as well as the value of artificial oil as a fuel for aircraft, the gist of which reads as follows:

There are several methods for manufacturing artificial petroleum. They are first of all the oil-shale distillation method, second the low temperature coal distillation method, then the synthetic method, and lastly the coal liquefaction method. Ever since 1929, Japan has been chiefly utilizing the first method, that is, the oil-shale distillation method at the Fushun Coal mine.

The low temperature coal distillation method is aimed chiefly at the production of low temperature tar. This method, besides the low temperature tar, will produce crude oil equal to 10 per cent of the coal used, crude coke equal to 60 per cent of the coal used, and gasoline equal to 0.5 per cent of the coal used.

Crude coke produced by the low temperature coal distillation method can be used as a raw material for hydrogen.

Of all synthetic methods, Fishers' method is more popular than any other. This method is adopted in manufacturing naphtha by means of a special catalyzer.

Two Different Methods

There are two different methods of coal liquefaction. One is called the direct liquefaction method and the other "the method of hydrogenation of tar." The direct liquefaction method consists in the hydrogenation of a paste made of dust coal and crude oil, while "the method of hydrogenation of tar" consists in the hydrogenation of tar using a special catalyzer. In both cases, a substantial quantity of crude oil, equal approximately to 50 or 60 per cent of the coal used can be obtained.

Japan's method of artificial oil production was established in 1937 just before the outbreak of the China Affair, under a seven-year artificial oil production program. It was the intention of those who drew up the program to cover the greater portion of the demand for naphtha at home almost exclusively by means of the artificial oil produced at home as well as by means of the artificial oil from Manchoukuo. It was also intended that the greater portion of the demands for crude oil should also be satisfied by means of home production.

At first, artificial oil was very poor in quality and it was deemed doubtful whether or not it could be used for any practical purpose. Due to the remarkable progress in the technique of artificial oil production, most civilized nations at present are in a position to produce gasoline with a high octane value and quite serviceable as fuel for aircraft.

WILL ORGANIZE COMPANY TO CONTROL CARBON BLACK

New Concern Captalized at ¥1,000,000; Financed by Five Leading Producers

To properly adjust the supply and demand of carbon black in Japan and maintain fair market prices for the chemical product, a Japan Carbon Black Control Company, captalized at ¥1,000,000, will be created in the near future at the suggestion of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, reports Domei.

The proposed concern will exercise exclusive control over production, distribution export, import and prices of carbon black, as well as the distribution of raw materials necessary for the production of carbon black.

The new control company will be financed by five leading producers which will hold 20,000 shares, of ¥50.00 each, of the new concern as follows:

	Shares
Imperial Fuel Company	6,850
Japan Nitrogen Company	6,250
Tokai Electrode Company	3,100
Tokyo Gas Company	1,900
Mitsui Chemical Company	1,900
Total	20,000

Malayan Cooperation With Japan Increases

(Continued from Page 6)

ple had the satisfaction now of seeing their long-cherished desire realized.

Drive Out Enemies

"Japan's purpose is to drive from the Southern regions the British, American and Dutch peoples who had been lording it over the natives so that a happy land may be built for the East Asian peoples. That Japan has no territorial ambitions must be obvious to all who are in daily contact with the Japanese Forces in Malaya and in Java. Seeing that the Pacific War is at its height at present, it is possible that they occasionally entertain feelings of some uneasiness, but Japan's fundamental policy is such as has been stated, and it is to be hoped that the natives in the Southern regions will have no misgiving in this respect.

"It is not the construction of East Asia only that Japan is aiming at. She intends to establish true peace in the world with the cooperation of the Southern peoples and to make East Asia the center of world culture. Let all Malayan people understand this policy of the Japanese Government and join hands firmly with this country."

Britain's Wartime Economy Very Vulnerable; Self-Sufficiency in Foodstuffs Almost Nil

An interesting article, on the vulnerability of Britain's economy in wartime which appeared in a recent issue of the East Asia Economic and Trade News is reproduced below.

The sea-girt Britain is being blockaded by the navies of Germany and Italy, the very countries which she herself originally intended to blockade. Moreover, Britain has lost most of the places which were long under her control and upon which she depended for supplies of resources. Nor is that all. She has lost command of the "Sea of Greater East Asia." The Britain of today cannot compare with the Britain of two and a half years ago; she is no longer what she was before December 8, 1941.

The percentage of Britain's self-supply of foodstuffs is estimated at 25. Only in cow's milk has Britain a 100 per cent self-sufficiency. Next to cow's milk comes the self-supply of eggs, the percentage of which is 65. Yet each person is entitled to buy no more than four eggs per month on a coupon rationing system. As to most other articles of food, more than half of the total quantities consumed is imported. The self-supply percentage of both fruits and sugar is less than 25, while that of tea, coffee and cocoa is nil. It is not difficult to imagine the inconvenience felt by such a tea-loving people as the English.

Each person is given 24 coupons a month, which entitles the holder to buy such articles of food as bread, fish, foods made from flour, coconuts, potatoes and meat.

There is a shortage of clothing, too. Holders of coupons are entitled to purchase clothing or clothes, but they are not allowed to be particular about them. In regard to articles such as safety razors and lighters, they have completely disappeared from the market.

The Shipping Problem

Before the outbreak of the Second World War, Britain owned 17,800,000 tons of shipping and had about 10,200,000 tons under charter. Since the opening of hostilities, however, 13,800,000 tons have been sunk by the forces of the Axis Powers. Supposing ten per cent of the remaining shipping is under repair, the total tonnage Britain had at the end of April, 1941, may be estimated at 13,700,000. If her subsequent monthly loss of shipping through sinking is estimated at 700,000 tons and her monthly shipbuilding capacity at 200,000 tons, then Britain cannot have much more than 10,000,000 tons. Ten million tons of shipping is the minimum required for Britain to carry out the war. Her capacity for shipbuilding is said to have increased since, but the spring operations of the Axis Powers and the increase of the transport distance have combined to make the shipping problem in Britain more and more difficult.

On March 26 of this year a member of the Lower House voiced a protest against the optimistic views expressed in a speech by the First Lord of the Admiralty in regard to the conditions of the work at the dockyards. He advised the Lord of the Admiralty to visit the dockyards in person and pointed out that there was hardly any naval man in Britain who was not disgusted at the slow work going on there. He further added that the workmen were bent on putting off work to earn overtime wages. Another member called the Government's attention to the lack of confidence and sympathy between naval authorities and dockyard managers, and between managers and workmen. A high official in charge admitted the truth of this statement, saying that the number of days lost during the year 1941 through labor disputes was four times that of the previous year and that the number of working days was equal to the employment of 1,250 workmen for one year, an amount of labor equivalent to that which is needed for the construction of a 50,000-tonner. All this goes to show that friction in the dockyards was publicly admitted in Britain.

Strikes in Coal Mines

Strikes in Britain are not confined to dockyards. Those at coal mines are more troublesome still. Colliers are demanding higher wages on the ground of the risky nature of their work. Something like 80,000 coalminers have changed occupation. As a result, some of the soldiers and of men called up to serve for defence work were sent home to replace the colliers who had left the mines. A similar phenomenon is in evidence in many other branches of industry.

Added to the announcement of enormous budgets were an increase of indirect taxes and a fifty per cent rise in the prices of foodstuffs. All influential newspapers are clamoring for the dire necessity of preventing inflation, taking the government to task for the reason that the increase of indirect taxes is likely to constitute a menace to the living of the middle and lower classes of people. This may or may not have caused the recent defeat of the government party in the by-election of the Lower House.

It is still too early to conclude from all this, that the British people are no longer enthusiastic for the prosecution of the war. One must bear in mind that they are a nation that has a traditional respect for parliamentary government and freedom of speech; that Britain is the sort of country where anti-war speeches were allowed in Hyde Park during the Great War.

India's Industrial Progress Is Striking

(Continued from Page 6)

Hongkong, French Indo-China, Egypt.

Another marvel of modern India is the striking headway made in iron and steel industries. For example, whereas in 1913, the pig-iron production was only 204,000 tons and steel only 63,000 tons, 25 years later (1938-39), the production of these metals soared to 1,575,000 tons and 977,000 tons respectively. In an effort to bolster the national defense of the country, the steel mills in India are operating at full blast today. With the exception of a few special ores, which are imported, India is self-sufficient in steel.

Various war materials and equipment are manufactured in the large munition factories under a centralized production system. After the production expansion plan was formulated by the government, India was able to meet the requirements of her own national demands and exported her surplus military equipment. Behind this meritorious rise of Indian manufacturing are the painstaking investigations and labor. Once an elaborate economic mission was dispatched to the United States for the sole purpose of conducting a minute study of American methods of mass production. Among the military equipment manufactured in India are rifles, pistols, 6-inch field guns, anti-aircraft guns, hand grenades, munitions, horse harnesses, blankets, uniforms and army shoes to mention but a few. England, at one time, imported from India an average of 125,000 pairs of army shoes every two weeks. Even tanks and armored cars are being built in India. The iron foundries produced an average of a million tons of armor-plates a month and last year, 3,000 armored vehicles rolled out from the assembly lines.

Big Future Here

The potentiality of India's manufacture of military equipments appeared so bright that government generously offered subsidies to enlarge and encourage productions.

Due to the war all industries enjoy profitable business and many new enterprises are springing up. In the very near future, as soon as preparations are completed, work will undoubtedly be undertaken to open up new mines in the hinterlands.

About a quarter of a century ago, 75 per cent of India's textile needs was met by imports, but by 1935, her textile industry made an astonishing development. From 1935 to 1936, she manufactured 5,277,000,000 yards of textile products and her textile imports were reduced by 950 million yards. Then, within a short period of three years, India became an exporter of textile goods, instead. She exported 240 million yards in 1937.

Since the outbreak of the Second World War, large orders from countries throughout the world began to pour into India. To cite a few examples, from the United States came orders for canvas, grain sacks, shoes, steel, alcohol, and textile goods. Australia asked for an immediate delivery of green and khaki colored cloths, gauze, bandages, packing wrappers, cotton tape, cotton wastes, carpets, textile goods and tea.

Control Organ for Matches

It is learned that the Match Control Corporation, capitalized at ¥5,000,000, will be brought into being in Kobe under the sponsorship of the Commerce and Inustry Ministry, early in August, and that this company will be organized by a combined body of the existing Japan Match Industrial Guild, the Japan Match Common Sales Guild and the Japan Matchstick Federation, reports the Nikkan Kogyo.

The new corporation will be entrusted with the all-round control of the production as well as delivery of matches, adds the paper.

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U.S.S.R. ORGANIZES LOTTERY TO RAISE SUFFICIENT FUNDS

Members of Labor Union Set Aside 10 Per Cent of Wages To Buy Tickets

The People's Commissariat of Finance in the Soviet Union recently organized a lottery in order to raise sufficient funds to increase arms and ammunitions, reports the Asahi quoting a dispatch from a Domei correspondent at Kuibyshev.

The dispatch adds that this is the second time that this sort of enterprise has taken place since the outbreak of the current war.

In order to take in as much funds as possible, all members of the Labor Union are obliged to set aside 10 per cent of their monthly salaries for the purchase of these lottery tickets.

It is learned, according to Domei, that the total value of the tickets issued runs up to 1,500,000,000 roubles, and that one ticket costs 20 roubles. The winner, it is said, will receive the sum of 50,000 roubles, and 100 roubles will be received as the lowest prize. Apart from these two prizes, various commodities will also be handed out. For example, 500 ladies woolen overcoats (valued at 12,000 roubles each) 1,000 gold watches, 1,000 carpe's and different other prizes will be given to eligible winners.

The dispatch concludes by saying that the date for the drawing of the numbers has been fixed for November 15.

Aluminum Works for Chosen

The Sumitomo Aluminum Refining Company, in view of the increasing demand for light metals, has decided to establish a new aluminum refining works in Chosen, says the Nikkan Kogyo.

Chuji Abe, Director of the company, is now visiting Chosen to attend to preliminary business concerning the establishment of the refining works there.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1942

The Religious Problem in the Co-Prosperity Sphere

Cultural works to be undertaken in helping forward the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere call for most careful handling, in view of the far-reaching and permanent effects which they are destined to produce. This is particularly so with regard to the religious problem. As everybody knows, a variety of religions including the three big faiths of Buddhism, Christianity and Mohammedanism prevail in East Asia and these religions have important bearings on the modes of living, ideas or political actions of their believers. It is, therefore, incumbent upon Japan, the leader of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, to act with sufficient understanding and toleration towards all religions. By toleration we do not mean irresponsible laissez-faireism, however. It is only natural that all religions in East Asia should be called upon to collaborate closely for the common object of establishing the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The religious measures hitherto adopted by Britain, the United States and the Netherlands in East Asia may roughly fall under two categories. They either deliberately adopted an attitude of absolute indifference with a view to avoiding needless friction with the native inhabitants or carried on large-scale religious propaganda campaigns in pursuit of strong political designs. Of these two courses, that of laissez-faireism was, as a general rule, applied to primitive native religions. The motive underlying it was to keep the races and tribes who embrace these religions as benighted as possible so as to hasten them on the road to ruin. As regards the other course of religious propaganda campaigns, it was evidently prompted by the political motives of condemning the native inhabitants permanently to the state of thraldom to Westerners by infusing Western culture into their minds through the manipulation of hospitals, schools and other cultural institutions, thereby depriving them of their characteristic racial culture.

The attitude to be adopted by Japan, upon whom devolves the leadership of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, must necessarily be different from that which has been followed by Britain, the United States and the Netherlands in the past. There can be no true Co-Prosperity Sphere unless all component peoples cooperate conscientiously in the work of construction. For them to be able to do so, they must be sufficiently enlightened; they should not be left in a benighted state. It may be necessary, therefore, for Japan to give kind and patient guidance to the believers of primitive religions containing uncivilized elements such as superstitions of various forms and bigoted exclusionism, instead of treating them with absolute indifference.

As regards the religious propaganda works initiated by Britain, the United States and the Netherlands, those which are of any hostile character must, of course, be rectified, but towards such religious bodies as are willing to cooperate with Japan, it is well for the Japanese authorities to adopt an attitude of tolerance or give them necessary aid, since freedom of religious faiths is in accordance with Japan's established policy and, moreover, Japan's adherence to this policy has frequently been proclaimed by the Japanese Government in attending to the work of establishing the Co-Prosperity Sphere. The Japanese authorities will nevertheless be well-advised to try to have a clear insight into the truth of the situation. Religious propaganda works carried on with enormous funds may strike casual observers as splendid, but they are not so fruitful as may appear on the surface. Inasmuch as the natives have a stronger attachment than is generally imagined to their traditional religious faiths, it seems advisable that attention should rather be directed toward purifying and improving these native religions so that they may become the instruments for raising the cultural standards of the natives. For this task, it may be presumed, the Japanese who are themselves an Asiatic people are peculiarly suited.

Particularly careful consideration will have to be bestowed on Buddhism and Mohammedanism. Mohammedanism is not only a religious faith for its believers but a national concept for them also. The same thing may be said of Catholicism. Constant care must, therefore, be exercised and good guidance be given lest these tendencies should develop phases incompatible with the ideology of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The religious problem should not be left in the sole hands of the Government. Nor can it safely be left entirely to religionists. It is certain that there will hereafter be a big influx of Japanese nationals into all the districts within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and it is very important that these Japanese settlers should have a good understanding of the religions which are woven closely into the customs and manners, livelihood, sentiments and ideas of the peoples in all places and act with special kindness and toleration towards these religions.

Weather, Rice, and War

Even the weather has come to the aid of Japan. The unusually warm and sunny days which have continued during most of the summer this year and now the welcome showers of the last two or three days throughout most of the country assure a bumper crop of rice for Japan this autumn. An army fights on its stomach, it has been said. It is true of the civilian army on the home front no less than of the army in the field. The bumper crop means that with comfortably filled bellies, the army on Japan's home front will stand more firmly than ever in support of the military efforts of the nation in pushing the War of Greater East Asia to a successful end.

Of course, it is not that the bumper crop predicted for this year is indispensable. Even without a satisfactory production of rice at home, Japan would not be endangered thanks to the importations from her partners of the Co-Prosperity Sphere like Thailand, French Indo-China, and Burma. But a bumper crop at home means the increased luxury of that indescribable peculiarly rich and fatty taste so characteristic of Japanese rice alone and so prized by even the most casual of Japanese epicures. A bumper crop also means increased convenience in shipping and storage as compared with imported rice. It also means greater prosperity and happiness for the farmers. All these things, although not indispensable to the efficiency and morale of the population which guards the home front. They constitute modest but not insignificant contributions to the strengthening of the nation's war efforts.

For this reason, the authoritative prediction of a bumper crop made at Sendai a few days ago by Hiroya Ino, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, is particularly welcome. According to his explanation, the wartime shortage of labor has been more than counterbalanced by improved methods of cultivation and by better fertilizers. Now with Mother Nature also contributing her bit in the form of a hot sun and adequate rains, the rice harvest this year will prove to be a formidable weapon for Japan in the present war. Of the 47 prefectures in the nation, 28 report prospects of an exceptionally good crop, 17 prefectures report eminently satisfactory prospects, while only two prefectures report prospects which are no more than average. To those on the home front, this news is a war communique of utmost interest.

The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry had other pleasant things to say. Rice may be the staff of life in the Orient, but there is to be no lack of frills and relishes as well when the Government program attains full realization. For one thing, sugar is more abundant than necessary in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, and soon most of it will come flooding into Japan. The Government is taking steps to expand the livestock industry, while the fishing industry has already experienced a marked improvement recently. Although the shortage of fuel oil threatened to curtail the operation of Japanese fishing boats at one time, the capture of the oil fields in the South has already effected a marked increase in the catch of fish in Japanese waters.

All these developments, says Minister Ino, assure Japan's ability to keep her population adequately fed despite all the exigencies of war. The fighting power of Japan's army at the front lines and her civilian army on the home front will both thus remain unassailable as far as their strength depends on their stomachs.

A Year Ago Today

August 7, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

British and Australian troops in Malaya were reported to have been sent to Rangoon to take part in an intensive bush warfare training. The contingent, it was stated, will be joined in Burma by selected men from newly-formed independent companies and will proceed to a school somewhere in Burma to receive training which will enable them to make lightning movements through the country, so they believe.

INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS IN RECENT YEARS IS STRIKING

Country Is Rapidly Transforming Her Economic Structure From Agricultural to Industrial

By SUMIO KOHAMA
(From the Economist)

For many years, India has been under the oppressive rule of Great Britain. Nevertheless, India steadfastly continued to conduct her independence movement. But with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the series of brilliant military successes achieved by the Imperial Japanese Forces stimulated the Indian independence movement to a high pitch. They imbued the people of India with a strong independence spirit, to break away from the British yoke.

The British government soon realized the gravity of the Indian situation and hurriedly dispatched Sir Stafford Cripps, former British Ambassador to the Soviet Union, to appease and to arrive at an amicable settlement with the Indian leaders. All the efforts of the dashing British statesman proved of no avail because the will of the awakened people of India was not to be wiled away by any honeyed words of the crafty British government. India had already been deceived a number of times in the past.

All United Now

Utilizing this most opportune moment to realize her dream of complete independence, India overthrew her past passive attitude for a more aggressive attitude. As a first forward step toward their realization, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the leaders of the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League, buried their hatchets and vowed to cooperate with each other. Moreover, hundreds of exiled Indian leaders and patriots gathered at a political mass meeting held on June 15, 1942, in Bangkok, to voice their approval and to extend their unified support for the independence of India.

Aside from the political problem of India, the one other important factor which must be given serious thought is her economic problems. India's industrial development is far behind the rest of the civilized nations. But, quite recently, she has made some remarkable industrial developments and is taking advantage of her rich natural resources, and she has an abundant source of man-power. The country is essentially agricultural. According to a survey in 1941, of her total population of some 390 million, more than 292 million people or three-fourths of the population were engaged in agriculture. At present, one-third of the land is under cultivation and she still has room for more extensive cultivation. Only one-fifth of its entire area is considered uncultivatible. India's production of her chief agricultural products can be gained from the following statistics compiled by the Statistic Abstract of British India:

	1931-32	1932-33
	(Per 1,000 lbs.)	
Wheat	9.021	9.155
Rice	33,001	31.114
Vegetable oil	1.193	5.157
Tea	394.084	433.669
Rubber	20.1[illegible]7	6.381
Cotten (per 1,000 bales)	4.678	5.852
Jute	5.542	7.072

Staple Food

Rice is the staple food and as the annual rice production is about 30 million tons it is insufficient to feed the 390 million souls, therefore, rice is imported from Burma. In 1937, the government conducted an intensive program to increase rice production. The campaign was a success when the yield was increased a good 1,000,000 tons from the previous year, but more than half or 53,000 tons were exported to Germany.

The exportation of wheat has been increasing year by year. Every year, wheat export has shown marked increases. For example, between 1936 and 1937, more than 213,000 tons were exported and in the following year, 416,000 tons. It was exported primarily to the United States and Germany. Since the international conflagration in Europe, Great Britain imported more than 5,000,000 tons of rice, wheat and other foodstuffs equivalent to £40,000,000.

India is world famous for its production of various vegetable oils such as linseed oil, vegetable oil, peanut oil and sesame oil. Among these vegetable oils, linseed oil production made the most surprising increase in its output. Whereas in 1913-1914, its production was only 719,000 tons, 29 years later, it had increased by more than 5 times. Of the 914,000 tons of vegetable oils exported from that country during the one year period from 1937 to 1938, Germany bought 116,000 tons.

Indian Cotton

Indian cotton began to make its appearance on the world markets after the American Civil War (1861-5). Since then, the cultivation of cotton was increased many folds and today, India is the second largest producer of this product, the United States, being the leading producer. Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, much of our country's cotton demand was imported from these two countries. In this respect, the war has increased the importance of Indian cotton more then ever. Sixty to 70 per cent of India's cotton is exported. This fact is clearly revealed in the statistics compiled by the Review of the trade of India:

	Production	Export
	(Per 1,000,000 bales)	
1929-30	5.2	3.9
1932-33	4.7	2.7
1933-34	5.1	3.3
1934-35	4.9	3.2

Together with cotton, the one other very important product which India produces in great abundance is jute. The production and exportation of this material clearly exceed that of cotton. The same journal gives the following figures for the supply and consumption of hemp as follows:

	Production	Export
	(Per 1,000,000 bales)	
1929-30	10.3	4.5
1932-33	7.1	3.5
1933-34	8.0	4.3
19934-35	8.5	4.4

More than a million people are engaged in the jute industry, the annual production is more than 2 million tons or 98 per cent of the world production. Last year, £50,000,000 worth of jute was produced by that country. During the three-month period, from April 1 to June 30, 1939, inclusive, England has imported from India 140,000,000 pieces of burlap sacks, 57,000,000 yards of cloth, and 29,000 tons of unprocessed jute. Germany, on the other hand, also imported a large share of Indian jute for the manufacture of substitute footwears. The gross receipt reaped by India from jute and jute-made wares during the first stages of the present conflict in Europe was approximately £137,000,000.

Rubber Production

From a military standpoint, Indian rubber is regarded as one of her most important agricultural products. About 18,000,000 pounds of this vital product were exported from 1937 to 1938, of which 10 per cent was bought by Germany. Other than the above three chief products raised in India, such products as hides, lac, course hemp, palm-fibers, and lumber are also exported in relatively large quantities.

It would not be an exaggeration to say that India is Great Britain's treasure chest, without which the latter's power would surely diminish.

Mining has also made rapid progress in recent years. India is regarded as a country exceedingly rich in mineral resources. As the underground natural resources have not yet been fully investigated and tapped, its potentiality can only be guessed by geologists who are certain that immense deposits still lie untouched. Today, when all the countries are engaged in a vast armament program, one of the prerequisite raw materials which is absolutely necessary for the production of high-grade steel is manganese. And India is the world's second largest producer of this all important ore. The first place in production output is occupied by the Soviet Union. From India alone, the United States imported 284,000 tons of manganese in 1937.

Mica in India

Mica is another product which India leads the world in export. Her annual output is led only by the United States, but the quality of the Indian mica is considered to be the best in the world. This material is widely used in the construction of subsidiary parts for aircrafts. Between 1937 and 1938, Germany imported 10 per cent of India's total mica export of 14,500 tons.

The coal production for the same year was 25,000,000 tons of which 1,000,000 tons were exported to

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MALAYAN COOPERATION WITH JAPAN INCREASES

Ishihara Sends Message to Southern Peoples

In his open letter to the Malayan people appearing in the Asahi, Koichiro Ishihara, President of the Ishihara Industrial and Shipping Company, recalls the friendly sentiments manifested by the Malayan people toward Japan on many occasions in the past and assures them that in the present war Japan has nothing but friendly feelings for them, urging them to trust Japan and cooperate sincerely with her. He writes:—

"When war broke out between Japan and Tsarist Russia, which was then the strongest military Powers of the world, in 1904, the Malayan people who had always been friendlily disposed toward Japan were gravely concerned about the issue of the war. Their anxiety for Japan became more intense when the Russian Baltic Squadron passed the Malacca Strait in 1905 on its way to Japan. They feared that the arrival of this squadron in Japanese waters might prove the occasion for Japan's defeat. As their concern was intense, so their joy knew no bounds when the news was received about a fortnight afterwards that the Russian Baltic Squadron had been annihilated by Admiral Togo's Combined Squadron.

"It is on record that in 1907 the inhabitants of Banjermasin in Borneo sent a delegation to Japan on the mission of offering Borneo to this country. Their contention was that as Borneo belonged, not to the Netherlands, but to the natives, they were at liberty to give their country over to Japan. Acting on this conviction, the natives pulled down the Dutch national flags and ran up the Japanese national flags instead. Moreover, they put their taxes into the custody of Japanese residents. Unfortunately, Japan was not strong enough to respond to this appeal from the native inhabitants of Borneo, and the leaders of the movement were later arrested and shot by the Dutch authorities. The Japanese residents felt much chagrin at the impotence of their fatherland and were very sorry for the native victims.

South Problem Next

"I was at Singapore when the Manchurian affair broke out in September, 1931, and on receipt of the first news of the activity of Japanese troops in Manchuria, I felt inwardly that the long-awaited time had finally arrived. I thought that following the settlement of the Manchurian question, the Southern problem ought to be settled. I made up my mind to sacrifice my all in order to see the Southern problem disposed of satisfactorily. Committing my enterprises in the South to the care of my brothers, therefore, I started for home.

"After my return home from Singapore in 1931, I started a movement in order to attain the object which I had in view, and enlisted the support of Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa, Dr. Shumei Okawa and others. With the cooperation of my fellow thinkers, the Jimmukai and the Meirinkai were organized and everything possible was done to arouse public opinion in favor of Japan's southward advance. My activity for this cause offended the susceptibilities of the British authorities so greatly that my entry into Malaya was forbidden in 1934.

"Japan declared war against the United States and Britain on December 8th last year and large-scale operations immediately developed. Military operations started in Malaya soon afterwards. The Prince of Wales and the Repulse were sunk and Japanese forces effected landings on the Malay peninsula. The enemy did his best to check the advance of the Japanese forces by putting over 100,000 troops in the field but there was no contending against the ever-victorious Japanese. In two months after the start of the operations, Singapore, the most important British base in East Asia, was occupied by the Japanese Army. In this way, British influence was driven completely from Malaya. I can well imagine the great joy with which the Malayan people saw with their eyes the bravery and elan with which the Japanese forces swept over the peninsula with lightning speed. This could easily be inferred from many photographs appearing in Japanese papers depicting the cooperation of Malayan people with the Japanese Army in all matters, in the transportation of war materials and provisions, in the work of repairing bridges and roads, etc. In any case, the Malayan peo-

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WINGS OF THE NAVY

By COMMANDER NOBUO ABE

Fighters Courageous

Chapter I

It has become an established fact that the Japanese are natural-born sailors. Repeated performances of courage and valor along with an undiminished, unparalleled record of brilliant victories have made Japan the world's foremost sea-power.

But the Japanese are also at home in the air, being natural-born fliers. This statement has been refuted often by the western nations but the dexterity of the Japanese airmen in the China Affair, their astounding achievements in the face of various shortcomings, shattered the myth that the Japanese were physically and temperamentally unfit for flying. Instead, it has thrown a new light of fear and respect upon the Japanese "Sea Eagles."

Just as the Japanese know no fear of the land or the sea so does he know no fear of the air. All he lives for is to die for his country. This "Bushido" spirit cruises through the blood and vein of every Japanese. Herein lies the answer to the reason why the Japanese are good fighters . . . good soldiers, good sailors and good aviators.

Vigorous Training

Everyone knows there are only two important requisites in flying, the ability to develop the presence of cool-headedness and the ability to withstand continued vigorous training. The rest develops as he learns to manipulate his machine.

Today, no one doubts the ability and capacity of the Japanese pilot as he has shown himself to be sound of eye and heart. The aerial results in the China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia are substantial proof of Japanese aerial skill.

The Japanese flier never dons a parachute but leaves such paraphernalias behind as a memento. However, he takes along his trusted Japanese sword which is usually a family heirloom of several generations. This is a samurai tradition known from days of yore when a Japanese warrior's soul was embedded in his sword.

The naval airmen take to the air just as ducks take to the water. Once off the runway, their silver planes with Rising Sun ensigns engraved on their trim wings and body, wheel through the skies seeking their deadly prey. Their objectives attained, they return to their bases.

For the first time, various aerial activities of the Japanese naval airmen during the early stages of the China Affair are revealed in the following stories, which are but a very small portion of the unsung exploits of the Japanese "Sea Eagles."

The Shanghai Attack

On August 14, 1937, when Chinese aerial bombs, meant for the Japanese Army Headquarters in Shanghai and the Japanese war vessels moored along the Shanghai wharves on the Whangpoo River, were nervously dropped into the International Settlement, killing countless number of innocent civilians, the Japanese Forces were helpless to retaliate since they were caught in a driving, lashing China Sea typhoon.

That is, except for two Japanese "Naval Eagles," stationed with the Japanese vessels along the Shanghai wharves, who were returning to their base after reconnoitering and bombing enemy airdromes at Chenju, Lunghwa and Hungjao. As they neared the Shanghai skies, they noticed puffs of black smoke rise from the Japanese anti-aircraft guns and then they spotted huge formations of Chinese bombers escorted by American-made fighter planes scurrying westward.

Immediately these Japanese seaplanes fearlessly swept into action.

One of the "Naval Eagles" accepting the enemy's challenge was piloted by Captain Akira Miyata, accompanied by Private Ryohei Yamazaki.

It was 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon when Captain Miyata nearing Chenju, spotted two Northrop fighter-planes flying at an altitude of 1,000 meters. He flew at the enemy and then opened fire; but the enemy, taken by surprise at the daringness of the Japanese airmen and at the suddenness of the Japanese seaplane which should prove very clumsy in aerial combat with its huge pontoons, took to flight but Captain Miyata was determined to get his prey.

Tails the Enemy

He tailed one of his victims and after weaving in and out of the low-hanging clouds, was able to deal the final blow which sent the helpless Northrop spinning 500 meters to the ground, enwrapped in curling smoke and enraged flames. Meanwhile, the other Northrop fighter had escaped into the clouds.

After scanning the skies, Captain Miyata was about to give up and resume his flight when he sighted a Curtiss-Hawk fighter-plane speeding southward at an altitude of 1,500 meters. He wasn't going to let this one get away so he gunned his seaplane at the enemy and after a short exchange of lead, the Curtiss-Hawk's engine began to sputter and sporadically vomit black fumes and than wheel toward the ground.

Captain Miyata clung to its tail ready for the finish when another Curtiss-Hawk fighter zoomed out of the grey-lined clouds with its machine-gun nervously spitting fire. The Japanese flier was forced to abandon the crippled Curtiss-Hawk and concentrate on this newcomer.

No sooner had Captain Miyata nosed his seaplane at the Curtiss-Hawk, it opened its throttle wide and the supposed dog-fight began to resemble a hare and a tortoise race. The velocity of the Curtiss-Hawk was too much for the pontoon-legged seaplane so Captain Miyata regretfully gave up the chase as the speedy enemy plane disappeared into the clouds.

All this occurred in less than 20 minutes of aerial fighting.

After returning to his base, it was discovered that his plane had received no less than 15 enemy hits in destroying one Northrop and forcing one Curtiss-Hawk fighter to the ground.

Meet Enemy Squadron

Meanwhile, after successfully bombing the Hungjao airfield, a seaplane manned by Privates Yo Fujioka and Sumio Mori, winging its way back to Shanghai in the late afternoon, discovered a squadron of six Northrop and three Curtiss-Hawk fighters hurriedly heading homeward after having showered bombs pell-mell over Shanghai.

It was apparent that the enemy aircraft was in no mood to engage in a dog-fight with the Japanese "Navy Eagles" as they continued to roar homeward; but Privates Fujioka and Mori were determined to vindicate this ruthless, cowardly attack. So wiring their base they began pursuing the enemy squadron. But the speed of the seaplane was no match for the speed of the American-made aircraft.

Suddenly the six Northrop fighter planes must have changed their minds about the lone Japanese plane as they swiftly dispersed into different directions, then looping, they apparently were hoping to catch the Japanese seaplane unaware so as to encircle it and riddle it with machine-gun fire.

Things looked black for Privates Fujioka and Mori but their presence of mind and their years of continued vigorous training pulled them out of tighter spots than this. Swiftly the seaplane went into a nose-dive, the banking to the left, nosed itself on the tail of one of the enemy fighters, which it attacked relentlessly and sent to the ground bursting in flames.

This eagle-like maneuvering of the Japanese seaplane must have struck terror in the eyes and hearts of the enemy as the remaining Northrops turned on their tails. And even then it was sometime before they were able to shake off the hounding "Naval Eagle."

Later it was found that the Japanese plane had received ten hits.

Incidentally, these two Japanese naval aircraft are credited with engaging in the first dog-fights with enemy in the Central China hostilities.

(This article and others which will follow are translated from "Shina Jihen-ki Kaigun Koku-sen" published by Dai-Nippon Yuben-kai Kodansha).